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## Crusader, December 12, 1969

College of the Holy Cross

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# The Crusader

Vol. XLVI, No. 23

College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts

Friday, December 12, 1969

## RSU blocks student interviews with GE



SMASH GE: Approximately 65 Holy Cross students demonstrated against the presence of General Electric Company recruiters on campus Wednesday, some

physically blocking the entrance of the interview room, others protesting by their presence. (Hodson photo).

## O'Connor defeats Connor to win IHC chairmanship

By Bill McCarthy

Mark O'Connor was elected chairman of the Inter-House Congress yesterday defeating Michael Connor 655-463. There were 43 abstentions and write-ins. Two other candidates, Donovan White and Stuart MacGuire were defeated in Tuesday's primary.

A fifth candidate, Kevin Phillips, withdrew from the campaign the day after announcing his candidacy.

During the campaign the candidates, Michael Connor, Stuart MacGuire, Mark O'Connor and Donovan White, used a variety of means to effect their politicking, including door-to-door distribution of flyers, statements of policy in campus publications and posters in conspicuous campus areas.

The formal campaign as organized by Arthur Larievy, head of the election committee, consisted of the four candidates participating in a speaking tour of all campus houses. A question and answer period followed the candidates' presentations.

Concerning the effectiveness of this speaking tour, John Foley, the moderator accompanying the candidates, said: "I was very disappointed with the student interest in the campaign." The candidates themselves voiced disappointment over the turnout of students.

Politically, the four represented three diverse points on the political spectrum. MacGuire, head of the campus YAF, concerned himself primarily with the issue of an open campus.

He said he would occupy himself with procedural matters of government if elected and refused to discuss other issues.

The candidate most representative of the political left was White, a proponent of anarchy as a viable form of student government. During the campaign he was accompanied by a troupe of students who sang and danced while playing guitars, kazoos, harmonicas, and slide whistles. White ran on a platform of Pooh Power.

The major differences between Connor and O'Connor lay in their conceptions of the role that the IHC chairman should play. O'Connor held that: "Hard work and a high level of interest is demanded on the part of the chairman. They cannot be assumed; they must be proven."

Connor continually reaffirmed that: "Activity is not synonymous with progress. The chairman must be innovative and realistic."

Connor further stressed his desire to involve students in the government, not to have a government do everything itself for the student body.

A Wednesday - evening debate climaxed the campaign. The specific issues discussed ranged from

ELECTIONS, Page 14

## Students polled

## War views unrelated to lottery

By Joseph McKenzie

"Hell no, we won't go!" is the response of only a quarter of Holy Cross students in the aftermath of the draft lottery. Of the 577 replying to this week's *Crusader* poll, only 161 said that they would resist the draft; nearly twice that number said they would not. The poll found that there is no connection between a person's draft number and his willingness to be inducted.

The responses were nearly unanimous that the lottery had no effect on a person's attitudes towards the war or the draft. One individual holding number 42 replied, "Even if I had gotten a high number, my attitude would be to fight until jailed."

Reasons for not resisting were varied. One person replied, "I have intended to serve the country. This may sound corny, but I do believe in patriotism." Another saw no glory in being a martyr to the cause.

Many of the 28% minority who said they would resist induction indicated they intended to leave the country. "Canada is a nice

place, but Jamaica is warmer," responded one. Moral reasons such as "it would be the greatest crime I could ever commit" and "thou shalt not kill" were expressed by some as a basis for resistance.

In a lighter vein one student replied that he would never resist because "that high place is reserved for any effete snobs running around loose in the U.S.A!"

By Thomas Myers

Holy Cross for the first time experienced the tension of revolutionary politics when members of the Revolutionary Students Union blocked about 19 students from interviews with General Electric Company recruiters Wednesday morning.

17 students, Robert Bliss, James Byrnes, Joseph Cerretani, Raymond Dooley, Daniel Doyle, William Flynn, Jeffrey Graham, Dennis Mahoney, Timothy McDermott, John Roemer, Vito Trimarco, William Tupper, Dennis Walsh, Harvey Wigfall, Craig Lewis, Francis Mooney, and Alfred Coleman were brought before the college judicial board yesterday. Flynn voluntarily withdrew from school and was not subject to judicial action.

The 16 were accused as follows: "You are charged with obstructing Lawrence Chick, '70, John Gro-

gan, graduate, and Michael Davis, '70, students at Holy Cross, from entering Room 320, Hogan Center on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1969, for the purpose of scheduled interviews with the General Electric Company."

Donald T. McClain, dean of men, and his assistants, Michael O'Neil and Richard Harrington, visually identified the 16 men of those obstructing the interviews. Between 35 and 40 of the demonstrators actively participated in the blocking of the recruitment.

Plead Not Guilty

The students who were brought before the judicial board planned to plead not guilty and to demand that all charges be dropped because they felt their actions were justified according to the issues they supported. The members of the RSU-SDS group who participated in the demonstration but who were not brought before the court planned to show solidarity with those being tried.

Dr. Michael McGrath, chairman of the college judicial board, announced the following as members for yesterday's court: Rev. Robert McMillan, S.J.; Rev. Robert Banks, S.J.; Dr. John Shay, Jr., dean of students; Dr. Peter Perkins, mathematics; Dr. George Matous, physics; Reginald Smith, economics; and students Timothy Neville '70, Richard Kenney '72, and James Kavanaugh '70. Kavanaugh replaces Vito Trimarco, who was not allowed to vote due to his involvement in the blocking.

The incident for which they were tried developed at about 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday when Frank Gallagher, director of the placement office, and O'Neil es-

RSU BLOCKS, Page 10

### Crusader Draft Poll Results

577 replies

Number replying		will resist	will not resist	not sure
Top third	205	62	117	26
Middle third	169	49	95	25
Bottom third	187	50	98	39



# AAUP rates HC professors' salaries competitive

By Joseph McKenzie

"The faculty is feeling the pinch of inflation," Dr. James Powers, president of the Holy Cross chapter of the American Association of University Professors, said this week.

He indicated that an AAUP meeting November 24 to consider salaries, fringe benefits, and inflation was the beginning of a collective response of the 65 members of the Holy Cross chapter to the problem of inflation. "If the budget is tight we don't want to be the first ones to feel the pinch," he said.

In a report to the AAUP Dr. Frederick Strobel of the economics department, secretary of the chapter, said the average increment in faculty salary in the September 1967 to June 1968 period was 5.51%. However, the consumer price index in the same period rose 5.02%, so that the real increment was a mere 0.49%. The situation is compounded by the fact that all standards are based on national averages, but the cost of living in Worcester is 8-12% above that. Thus the real increment in that period may have been negative, Strobel indicated.

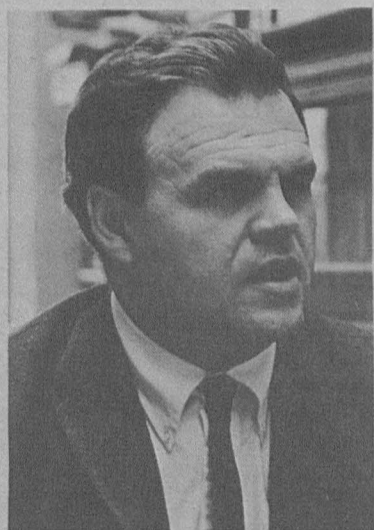
Dr. Strobel and Dr. Powers commented on the significance of financial factors such as inflation in influencing teachers to leave Holy Cross for positions at other schools. Dr. Powers said, "Some probably have left because of financial reasons, but that by no means is the only reason why anyone would choose to leave."

## Compensation Scales

Daniel G. Dewey, of the mathematics department, recently presented a report to the faculty concerning comparative salary scales. He observed that it is extremely difficult to compare different institutions. Statistics fail to take into account faculty distribution into different ranks, Jesuit faculty, graduate assistants, or the local cost of living. At all levels, however, Holy Cross compares favorably to AAUP standards.

The AAUP currently rates Holy Cross salaries as AA for instructor, A for assistant professor, and B for the upper ranks of associate professor and professor. As with most institutions, the highest ranks receive a lower grade. Although

Amherst and Harvard pay substantially more, Holy Cross is definitely competitive with Reed and Vassar. Institutions besides Holy Cross whose average compensation grade is B include Clark, WPI, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Texas, Rice,



Dr. James F. Powers

(Cuneo photo)

Bowdoin, Tufts, and NYU, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Dewey suggested that a good indicator of faculty satisfaction with Holy Cross is the fact that there has been no exodus of Holy Cross professors to either Clark or Worcester Tech.

## Financial Alternatives

Dr. Powers indicated that men hired several years ago now face increased financial obligations as their children grow older; if one leaves, Dr. Powers said, it would not be because of disloyalty to Holy Cross, but rather because of greater loyalty to his family. Also, Dr. Powers indicated that there is great pressure on men to publish to be promoted; this publishing draws the attention of other institutions and makes the professor "marketable."

It is paradoxical that some of the men who were compelled to become "marketable" may be lured away by the prospect of greater financial rewards elsewhere, he said.

Dr. Powers' chief concern is retaining the younger associate professors. Dr. Strobel thinks the problem is most acute at the lower ranks where a young assistant professor confronts a housing shortage, expensive houses, and

high interest rates. Under these conditions an additional several thousand dollars at a large state university may look inviting.

However, if a man is happy teaching in a small school, he may not be happy at a research-oriented university.

A second alternative, especially for science professors, is private industry, where salaries, particularly in the lower ranks, are more attractive than in the teaching profession. Dr. Powers saw this prospect of greater pecuniary rewards outside the academic world as a problem.

Joseph J. Holmes, of the history department, who came from General Motors to the teaching ranks, said that most of his acquaintances who have left the teaching profession did so because of money. But he added that he knows of others like himself who left private industry to "get out of the rat-race and the world of conformity" to the more free and pleasant life of teaching. Although admitting that the pecuniary rewards at the beginning of a teaching career are not comparable to those of private industry Holmes disagreed with Dr. Powers, contending that once a person

## \$250 rise

# Clark tuition increased to \$2450

Clark University has announced a \$250 increase in tuition for the 1970-1971 academic year. Total tuition will be \$2,450 a year.

In a memorandum to students, University Provost Seymour Wagner reported that of the \$250 increase, \$150 is necessitated by inflation and program development, while the other \$100 "is earmarked for direct assignment to general scholarship funds, to help present scholarship holders meet the rise in educational costs where required and to help support new students.

An aspect of the scholarship program is to offer twenty-five full-tuition scholarships each year to "high need" commuter students or to "high need" minority group students from anywhere in the United States. At present, Clark

is established in the academic world he can make as much money if not more than private industry, with far greater non-monetary rewards.

## Sources of Revenue

Dr. Powers felt that the key to acquiring and keeping the best minds is money. The potential sources of money are the alumni, private industry, and the federal government - the best source being the one which exerts the least control in exchange for the contribution it makes.

Dr. Powers said that the alumni have been quite generous. The government may be the best potential source, but in light of its recent attempt to cut National Defense Education loans to campus demonstrators, it may be troublesome. Dr. Powers and other faculty members, with the cooperation of the development office, have solicited funds from leaders of local private industry. He noted, "the faculty is not usually asked to help, but many would be more than happy to do so if asked."

## Athletics and the Budget

Dr. Powers observed that one

possible area of economy is athletics. Given a limited budget, he suggested that athletics might get pinched before faculty salaries; however, personally he would favor spending more money on athletic facilities to insure maximum student participation in sports. "If, however, it is absolutely necessary to maintain alumni support by a pseudo-professional Green-Bay-Packer-type football team, then the alumni should be made aware that they must pay for it," he said.

## No Exodus

Dr. Powers, Dr. Strobel, Holmes, and Dewey are all at Holy Cross because they like to teach. When he came here Dr. Strobel was impressed by the calibre of student at Holy Cross. "Admittedly this is an important factor in where a man chooses to teach, but he cannot use this to pay his rent."

At times men will be bid away from institutions where they are happy. There will of course be some faculty turnover, but as long as the sole criterion for staying at a college is not money Holy Cross apparently need not fear a mass exodus of professors, he said.

However, the new proposal also suggests that "informal efforts" be made in the Worcester community and through University "social events" to raise additional funds. And, finally, the Provost Council suggests that starting in 1971, a full time staff member be hired "to develop black study programs and seek support for them." It is hoped that such a staff member will find new loan sources, contributed board and housing, and funds from various private and government funds to aid the Black Student Support program.

The *Scarlet*, the Clark University student newspaper, noted that this was the first time in the history of the university that students, faculty, and administrators, worked together on a tuition plan. Normally only administrators and the board of trustees make decisions about tuition hikes.

# Vietnam vet named as Myers assailant

By Joe Bergantino

No formal charges have as yet been lodged in the case of last week's Myers rooming house attack. However, two of the Holy Cross students assaulted Dec. 3 have identified a Worcester man as "one of the drunken assailants."

Immediately following the attack on James Byrnes, Thomas Donnelly, and Lee Merkel, Merkel followed an auto to the residence of James and Thomas Breeds. According to Merkel, Thomas Breeds, a Vietnam War veteran and son of a Worcester policeman, was one of the attackers and the driver of the vehicle.

A National Liberation front flag hanging from the front of the house was torn down during the attack.

On Saturday James and Thomas Breeds, in addition to the three

Holy Cross students, appeared at the police station. James Breeds claimed that he was using the car the morning of the assault and that the alleged assailant, his brother Thomas, was in Webster, Mass., on the morning of Dec. 3. James Breeds also claimed that he was driving on College Street returning home from work when Merkel began to follow him.

Merkel, however, positively identified the driver of the vehicle as Thomas Breeds, and all three students have identified him as one of the assailants.

Charges have not been brought against anyone due to a lack of sufficient evidence. The lawyer for the Holy Cross students, John Buckley, is continuing the investigation.



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## Patcher ends drive



**SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE:** James Kane (left), business manager, and William Gotha, editor, discuss the progress of the subscription drive for the 1970 Purple Patcher which ends today. To encourage sales, Gotha and Kane have arranged to have the charge for the yearbook placed on the tuition bill for next semester. (Reardon photo)

## Republican workshop planned for Saturday

by John Fiore

Discussion of marijuana laws, birth control, welfare, and educational reform will highlight a leadership workshop tomorrow at the Henry M. Hogan Campus Center.

The program, entitled "The Crisis at Home" is being sponsored by the Young Republicans Club of Holy Cross. It will feature a number of Republican leaders from Massachusetts.

Louis A. Rizoli, president of the Young Republicans Club, said that the nature of the workshop is educational. "The basic purpose is to educate the student body and community concerning issues relevant to our country today," he said.

The opening address will be made by Josiah Spaulding, former state Republican chairman. He will explain state government procedures.

Congressman Hastings Keith of the twelfth congressional district will deliver the keynote address. His speech will evaluate the Nixon Administration's domestic policies with an emphasis on the relationship between the federal and state government.

A panel discussion will then follow a break for coffee and donuts. This will be moderated by Richard Treadway, chairman of the state Republican party.

Members of the panel are: Senator Ronald C. MacKenzie of Burlington, Senator John M. Quinlan of Norwood, Senate Minority Whip William D. Weeks of Cohasset, Representative Martin A. Linsky of Brookline and Representative John A. S. McGlennan of Concord.

Sen. MacKenzie will speak on a bill he is filing for a new city in Massachusetts. Sen. Quinlan will discuss the changing process of education.

Rep. McGlennan's talk will concern a bill that he is co-sponsoring with Sen. MacKenzie regarding marijuana. According to the bill, marijuana would be reclassified into a category separate from that of narcotic. According to the proposal, the use of marijuana would be reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor, and the penalty for being present where marijuana is being smoked would be eliminated.

Rep. Linsky will discuss welfare and also a bill that he is filing on birth control. Senate redistricting will be the subject of Sen. Weeks' talk.

Rizoli, who will also serve as master of ceremonies, said that both Governor Sargent and Senator Brooke could not attend. Sargent is attending a Republican Governor's Conference in Arkansas, and Brooke will be working in the Senate until Christmas.

Rizoli stated that he hopes the Young Republicans can bring Sargent and Brooke to Holy Cross next semester.

He also mentioned that this is the first time a Young Republican's Club in Massachusetts has done anything like this.

Any student interested in joining the business, circulation, or layout staff of THE Crusader, contact post office box 1638

## FALL SEMESTER - ISRAEL

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## Appalachia appeal committee to conduct fund-raising drive

By John Fiore

The Appalachian Appeal Committee is sponsoring a fund drive on Dec. 15, 16 and 17 to aid the poor of Appalachia this Christmas.

Arthur Larievy, a member of the committee, said that the money

collected will be used for medical supplies, food and other needs of the people. Toys will also be purchased as Christmas gifts for the children.

He also stated that part of the money will be used for Holy Cross

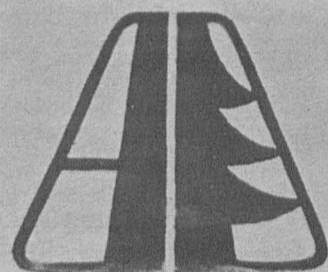
students working in Appalachia next summer.

Larievy said he hopes that food will be given by both the army and the navy. If not, he hopes that it can be purchased from them at minimal cost.

According to Larievy, the father of Joseph and Mark Shoen, students at Holy Cross, has donated the use of trucks to provide transportation for anything the committee needs.

The Purple Key Society has sent a letter to all campus organizations requesting that they donate a minimum of \$10 to the fund. The Committee will also ask the Loyola House Council for a donation of at least \$100.

According to Larievy, the drive will be conducted on a door to door basis, and each student will be requested to give one dollar. The faculty will also be contacted in a similar manner.



Everyone who donates a dollar will receive a sticker with a symbol representing Appalachia. The symbol was designed by William Gotha '70.

The committee of eleven students will leave on Dec. 24 and spend six days in Appalachia.

Larievy also stated that the committee plans to conduct a more extensive drive next semester. Besides students and faculty, they plan to contact alumni and many businesses.

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## total program

Brown University's revised undergraduate curriculum is one of the most imaginative yet realistic reforms of the current educational structures.

Prior to the inauguration of this program, however, the University had attempted unsuccessfully to solve its problems with half-hearted and half-way measures.

The situation here at Holy Cross is very similar to the one then existing at Brown. The College has recognized the need for

change, but has been too slow and too reticent in adopting effective and complete programs. It would be simplistic to advocate that Holy Cross adopt the Brown curriculum as the whole sale solution to the problems here. The main lesson to be learned from the Brown situation is the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing a total program in line with the goals of the College. Anything less would only create more problems.

## a small alternative

The key words today seem to be "action" and "commitment", be it to the right, the left, or dropping out. Alternatives for action are offered by SDS, YAF, and numerous friendly communes. But what method of involvement is there for the trend-conscious 'Sader, nurtured on apathy, but now desirous of doing his bit. Of course, he will not want his treasured individuality to be compromised by the stigma involved in "mass movements." Fortunately, one small alternative has now been provided by the appearance of the "Appal-

achia Appeal Committee."

The requested donation is only four beers (\$1.00). Of course many will complain that they cannot possibly afford so princely a sum and a few may even be telling the truth, but if you want commitment to be your bag, then sacrifice is something you will naturally want to become acquainted with. And how much of a "sacrifice" is it to give a child a toy for Christmas? So when the fellow asks you for your dollar, look on it as an opportunity to get in step with the times.

"Progress is

our most important product"

— The General Electric Company

## Letters

### RSU-SDS Attacked

Dear Sir:

If a given line of rhetoric is repeated often enough by a militant group, the intellectual opposition will be ground down by sheer attrition. This is exactly what is happening on this campus, and the Holy Cross SDS and RSU are consciously pursuing these tactics. They will harp on "racism, capitalism, and imperialism" until the benumbed majority will appease them with the gratification of their highly vocalized desires, and we will respectfully apply to this "enlightened elite" for the correct views to hold.

When a majority of people find themselves in a state of intellectual flux and indecision, a determined single minded minority can succeed in imposing its shining simplistic ideology on all, indeed even to the relief of these sheep beleaguered by the yapping dogs.

Members of our SDS and RSU are fond of alluding to the atrocity of Nazi Germany. But they will emulate well the methods of the early Nazis, and we parallel well the confusion, frustration, and intellectual vulnerability of the German people of the 1920's and 1930's.

Do the SDS and RSU believe in freedom? They believe only in their self-evident freedom to crusade, since, by definition, they are the only ones who are right. They do not allow others the right to choose ROTC, or the CIA, or GE, etc. because these choices are by fiat of the SDS invalid.

Members of these organizations are obsessed by their idea of an all-pervading tyranny of the American state. But there is no greater tyranny than that of the aggrandizement of the self-righteous deluded by their own rhetoric. Their fears stem from their own insecurity as individuals, as free agents. So unsure of themselves they are inwardly, that they must prove to the world how liberated they are from the enslavement they imagine. Hence they seek the satisfaction of membership in a militant elite that has become infatuated with its own simplistic rhetoric, with a passion that

would be amusing were it not so dangerous. We are allowing ourselves to be led by the truly weak and pathetic!

The tactics of the SDS and RSU are doing all thinking conscientious persons on college campuses a great disservice. They are causing intellectual crystalization on political issues. Constellations of opinions are formulated which hang together under the presuppositions of either the chauvinists or the SDS, and the sides are drawn up. One cannot judge and decide upon individual issues, but must join one camp or the other.

The SDS and RSU deny in practice freedom, choice, humanism, and intellectualism. We therefore cannot, except with the greatest shame, submit to the temper tantrums of these persons stamping their feet in anger because they are not given their own way.

Men of conscience will make judgments on war, ROTC, racism, etc. . . . and we will do it far better without the harassment of the SDS and, above all, we will preserve our most precious commodity - our freedom.

Raymond F. Tesi, Jr., '70

### Presidential regards

(Ed. Note - President Richard M. Nixon recently sent this letter to Coach Bill Whitton and the Holy Cross football team.)

Mr. Bill Whitton  
Head Coach

Holy Cross Football Team

October 20, 1969

Dear Mr. Whitton:

I was shocked to read recently of the hepatitis epidemic which has struck your football squad and caused cancellation of your remaining schedule. The important thing is that each of you get well. While you have to be confined to the TV gridiron this year, this enforced rest should prepare you for a winning season next fall!

With my hopes for the early and complete recovery of all the Crusaders.

Sincerely,  
Richard Nixon

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### \*Copenhagen

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# Richard III arises "out of the ashes"

Richard III by William Shakespeare. Directed by Edward J. Herson. Featuring Bernard McInerney. Set and Lighting designed by Philip Graneto. Musical Direction by Louis Curran. Presented by the Fenwick Theatre Company at Fenwick Theatre, through December 14, 8:15.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, King Richard III ..... Bernard McInerney  
George, Duke of Clarence ..... Wes York  
Sir Robert Brackenbury ..... Jon Knowles  
Lord Hastings ..... Robert Wellington  
Lady Anne ..... Ann Courtney  
Queen Elizabeth ..... Pamela Carchio  
Earl Rivers ..... Jeffrey Miller  
Marques of Dorset ..... Brian Nerney  
Duke of Buckingham ..... Norman MacLeod  
Lord Stanley ..... Lester Williams  
Margaret, widow of King Henry VI ..... Mary Alice Cebula  
First Murderer ..... David Appleby  
Second Murderer ..... John Williams  
King Edward IV ..... Stuart Ross  
Duchess of York ..... Harriet Bass  
Young Margaret ..... Dian Wyle  
Archbishop of York ..... Wes York  
Richard, Duke of York ..... Carole Zucker  
Edward, Prince of Wales ..... Linda Bernstein  
John Cardinal Morton ..... Brian Nerney  
Lord Mayor of London ..... Jon Knowles  
Sir Richard Ratcliff ..... David Appleby  
Sir William Catesby ..... John Williams  
Mistress Shore ..... Harriet Bass  
Lord Lovel ..... Jeffrey Miller  
Sir James Tyrell ..... Stuart Ross  
Henry, Earl of Richmond, Michael Martonaro  
Duke of Norfolk ..... Robert Wellington

This is the house upon which England was built—so Shakespeare



"NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT": The Fenwick Theatre Company's powerful production of Shakespeare's Richard III, with Bernard McInerney as Richard, will continue thru Sunday. (Gundling photo)

tells us in Richard III. In Fenwick Theatre's current production, we have the House of Tudor arising out of the ashes of the division, factions, and bloodletting of Richard's short reign. And what di-

vision! It is the nether-world created entirely by the hunchbacked, crippled, and clawing Richard, who can manipulate the very soul and essence of the ruling factions after Edward IV's death.

But it is not just manipulation that advances Richard, for all at the court are skilled in that. It is rather a superb sense of timing; and Bernard McInerney's Richard commands this sense of timing, destroying any and all obstacles to his succession as king, converting his advantages into a compelling dramatic force which shows itself best in his language. For he fights no battles, concocts no poisons, and stabs no children; yet he becomes King Richard. McInerney lets us know immediately that he is "determined to prove a villain", yet the simpering, mincing cohorts of Elizabeth, the too-honest Clarence, and the paradoxical virtue of Anne, all succumb to Richard's genius. And there is genius here. We are invited to participate in ritual, the ritual of Richard explaining himself, but making no excuses for his villainy. He "acts" for the court, but for us and Queen Margaret, there are no pretensions. He always has to invent a new face, and this is where McInerney triumphs. He invents one for Lady

Anne, and tricks her out of mourning and into his bed by conceits; he tricks Hastings from his life; and the Lord Mayor (and the people) are tricked of a crown.

In each there is a new facet. A strangely twisted masculinity is used against Lady Anne, who was altogether too saintly, and Ann Courtney offered no opposition to Richard. Robert Wellington's Hastings is shown no mercy, probably because he was enjoying what Richard could not (a la the nude pirouette). And his broadly comic handling of the castle scene where he is entreated to accept the crown is completely under his control.

Perhaps the only times he loses this control and timing is in his response to the invasion of Richmond. We are convinced that this is the nadir of his villainy, but somehow it did not come off right. And the verite fight scene does not generate feelings proper to the moment.

Edward Herson's direction does not create a vacuum for Richard; rather he fills the stage with characters who, try as they might, do not exist on their own. They are cardboard figures around which Richard weaves and bobs circles. Norman MacLeod's Buckingham is given the longest tether, which keeps him dangling around Richard's neck, hoping for preferment. It is not hard to empathize with Wes York's Clarence, for it is a simple and just performance. One wishes that Hastings was more sweating than Robert Wellington makes him. Pam Carchio's Elizabeth was meek and submissive, and did not come off well in comparison with the emphatic performance of Harriet Bass as the Duchess of York. And the entourage of Jeffrey Miller's Rivers and Brian Nerney's Marquess positively glisten with sweet treachery.

Mary Alice Cebula's Margaret is rarely caught off balance, and gives an even performance. Many of the characters give double performances, and this gives us a unique opportunity. Jon Knowles easily handles Brackenbury, and does nicely with the Lord Mayor. Brian Nerney is more successful as the Marquess than the Cardinal. The same is true of Miller's first role. But John Williams and David Appleby carried themselves very well in both their roles.

Stuart Ross was adequate, but Lester Williams is limited to clapping his hands and enunciating his vowels. Michael Martonaro handled himself as best he could under adverse circumstances as Richmond.

Herson's direction works many times. The stage is crowded, yet when Richard steps out of the crowd to answer for his actions, it all seems right. The stage is rarely static, and Herson keeps things moving. He has continual motion emanating from Richard, through the clanking tunnels and the soaring walkways of Philip Graneto's set. But it is a full scope pageant which only works when he allows Richard control. That control is lost in Richmond's invasion, and dispersed in the diversionary tactics, and eventually wallows in the fight and the waving of the bloody flag by Richmond. Its success is also marred by some unfortunate music which was thankfully off-stage, but should have been omitted.

## A personal review

## Panelists advocate a "black aesthetic"

By Gilbert Hardy

A lot of people from this fair institution blew a good thing this past Saturday. In case you didn't know, there was a Black Arts Symposium here at the Hogan Campus Center. Even though the turnout was the usual small one, it was considered a success by those who made the fortunate sacrifice of waking up early in the morning to check it out. I asked a white student what he thought about it and he said that, even though he wasn't well versed in the Black Arts, he got quite a bit out of it. That should be proof enough that it was a very interesting and informative enterprise of the Cross and Scroll Society and the BSU.

Now, I'd like to communicate with the brothers on campus. For those of you who didn't show for one reason or another, I want you to know that you missed a lot of knowledge. What I want to do is relate to you a little of what you did miss.

Brother Julian Mayfield was the first speaker, and he ran down a thing called "Phyllis Wheatly

to Leroi Jones: The Long, Hard Road." It was a survey of Black literature and its themes from patriotism, through protest, to revolution. His message was "Quite dynamite." Heread some things from David Walker's Appeal (1829) that were really revolutionary in intent. The main point that Brother Julian got across was that the struggle has been going on ever since they first began to capture Blacks for slavery. They were struggling on the ships that brought them over here. We should realize that our fight has a past as long as our oppression has been in existence.

This has a direct application to Saunders Redding, the moderator of the symposium. Professor Redding was sitting up there on that stage as the embodiment of our Black past here in "Babylon." He was the living symbol of all the experience and knowledge that we can draw from. As such he commands respect. Brothers, respect is a terrible thing (you know who I'm talking to). Dr. Redding, as a black man with all those years behind him, represent-

ed our parents. His wisdom was geared to the past, but it is a valuable resource that we have to tap in order to bring about what we are working for. Respect his wisdom, respect his age, respect the man. We may disagree with the man, but listen to him; we've got an awful lot to learn from him. Brother, can you respect . . . ? And share knowledge?

The first part of the afternoon session belonged to Brother Larry Neal. This is a very deep and heavy brother. The topic he dealt with was termed, "A Black Aesthetic." This is quite an involved and ambiguous concept, but it goes hand in hand with black politics; that is, the politics of liberation. For this reason it must be understood and promoted by us.

Larry Neal's basic thesis is that blacks must form an aesthetic standard which is basically in opposition to the aesthetic of the Western (Euro-American) culture. The only thing that could possibly be of value to us from Occidental culture is the element of structure. Beyond that, forget it. Euro-American culture, the culture of the West, is fast dying, and it should be. On the other hand, Black Culture is rising, gaining strength. It is asserting itself, preparing itself for the time when it will gain dominance. (Black here means all non-whites, all those of an Eastern ancestry, so the Third World is included here.) What this means to us, as Afro-Americans, is that we must shape an interim aesthetic in anticipation of this. This means that our music, our art, our poetry, our drama must all have as their primary goal that of revolution, or, more aptly put, of liberation.

This really shouldn't be a hard thing to do because the culture of the East has always been functional and plurality-oriented rather than the elitist and intellectual one of the West. According to our aesthetic, then, art becomes more valid as it reaches a wider audience. Instead of reaching only the "intellectually

liberated" or what-have-you, black art should strive to reach as much of its own black community as possible. In a poem, for instance, every word has got a certain meaning, and when you put it all together you get a deep poem. Of course, you're going to run into some bad poems or art, but I'm talking about a good poem here, geared to our own aesthetic.

So this poem has something you can feel in it, not just a verbalization of truth and beauty, but something you can really feel in your viscera at that moment, and something you know you can translate into action when the time comes, when the spirit, the spiritual, moves us. What Brother Larry says we have to do, then, is to transcend the structures of the West. "Look to the East, for a man will arise . . ." And after the Revolution, well, man cannot create a forever, but he can create forever. I didn't say that; James T. Stewart did. Think about it.

Eugene Perkins, playwright, was the last one on, and he is by all means a very together dude. His paper was entitled, *Contemporary Drama and Community Expression*. What he had to say built on, in a sense, Larry Neal's talk. The black theatre, also under the jurisdiction of the new black aesthetic, must also have a functional role in the sense that it foments revolution. It is a little behind all its "sister arts" because it has not yet been able to reach a large segment of the community. It's changing now, though. The black theater is now dealing with themes more relevant to the community. It's all about life, real life, so it's reaching a greater number of people. It's all about black life.

Brother Eugene was more concerned with the black theatre's function in the future. What he wants to see is a "Street Theatre" where the stage is the corner all the brothers hang on, or something along those lines. This

SYMPOSIUM, Page 10

## Letters

### A free campus?

Dear Sir:

Wednesday, November 19, a dangerous precedent was set on this campus. A gang of self-styled "storm troopers" from the RSU, in the name of democracy threw ammonia on literature that was being passed out by the Semper Fidelis Society of the NROCT.

It was an act calculated to keep other students from exercising their right to learn about the Marine Corps and their right to pass out this literature. The RSU decided what they did not agree with did not belong on campus.

Is this campus going to be a free institution open to the exchange of all ideas whatever they

are or is Holy Cross and its student body going to let a very small minority be the final judge of what is said or who is allowed onto this campus?

I think that the RSU's actions should be condemned in the strongest possible terms by the student government and the administration. This college cannot remain free and open as long as a small group is allowed to dictate who is to come on campus and what literature is to be read; or maybe the RSU has the idea that freedom of speech, remember the Bill of Rights, only applies to them.

Sincerely,  
David Mulvey, '70



## Mindless borrowings

# Butch Cassidy lacks vision and finesse

By Joseph O'Mealy

**BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID:** Directed by George Roy Hill, photography by Conrad Hall, screenplay by William Goldman, music by Burt Bacharach. At the Paris Cinema, Worcester.

Butch . . . . . Paul Newman  
Sundance . . . . . Robert Redford  
Etta Place . . . . . Katherine Ross

Most films with conceptual or structural weaknesses don't begin to totter much before the halfway point. **Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid** gives itself away during the opening credits.

In the manner of the Kodak snapshots that begin **Bonnie and Clyde**, a silent movie, appropriately tinted a deep sepia to suggest age, plays alongside the credits, depicting one of the exploits of Butch Cassidy and his Hole in the Wall gang. It is a mannered device but mannerism is valid so long as it is consistent with itself. However, this silent film, presumably taking place around the turn of the century, makes use of a moving camera and extensive cross-cutting which did not become common for at least another decade. By itself, this flaw would make no major difference. The director, George Roy Hill, is obviously not trying to pawn off the film as a long-lost item of historical interest. Yet this second-hand authenticity suggests something more revealing in light of the imitative, *pastiche*-like quality of the rest of the film.

A good *pastiche* requires a considerable amount of ingenuity and craftsmanship. One needs to be, in the first place, perceptive enough to recognize and re-organize the idiom of another artist and, secondly, one needs to be impersonal enough to submerge oneself totally in an alien style. It seems that the more mature the artist the more difficult a *pastiche* becomes for him, unless he has either enough self-will to perform it as a joke or enough genius to make it a parodic comment on the original. In most cases, however, *pastiche* belongs to the apprentices, to the untalented and to the hacks.

### Disillusioned Desperados

**Butch Cassidy** is made up of roughly equal parts of Arthur Penn's **Bonnie and Clyde** and Sam Peckinpah's **The Wild Bunch**. If anything can be said for Hill he has good taste in source material. Butch and Sundance are growing old in a West that is growing up. The old rules are no longer applicable and the outlaw has become an anachronistic nuisance to be swept away by the upsurge of the bourgeoisie. This is a typical Peckinpah theme, central in **Ride the High Country** and **The Wild Bunch**. Butch and Sundance keep telling themselves they are getting old, as well as having old friends tell them. Peckinpah, conversely, reveals it in his actors' faces, in their gestures, in their illusions and blunders.

Both films send their men to Latin America in an attempt to turn back the clock to a less constricting and ordered atmosphere. Both groups of men find their ends there in bloody battles with the local power structure, be

it the rebels or the army. The final massacre for Peckinpah represents an exaggerated elevation of the levels of violence and brutality that whole cultures have amassed. To a great extent it serves as a moral purgation and an object lesson. On the other hand, the deaths of Butch and Sundance are played for laughs as they rush out to face the Bolivian army with a self-consciously ironic quip that is typical of the entire film's humor. Hill also softens the blow by freezing the frame as they run out, standing as heroic poses of action that even the sounds of the bullets cannot alter. Despite all the tough veneer and action photography, Hill is a sentimentalist striving to hold onto the illusions of death-defying bravado.

### "Unruly Comedians"

Throughout the film, Butch and Sundance are pictured in the same

sort of happy-go-lucky view that marks **Bonnie and Clyde**. The charm of Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow came from their identification with a certain milieu and their attempts to rise above it. The world of Butch and Sundance has no such texture. References to the rumblings of the Spanish-American War place the time as 1898 but the tricky and erratic use of brown tinting and doctored old photographs only serves to prettify the camerawork, not to provide a consistent milieu.

The bank jobs that Bonnie and Clyde pulled off often had a comic twist to them. Hill includes a number of humorous episodes that strive mightily to match in entertainment value the escapades and foibles of Bonnie and Clyde. But the laughs stop when Penn turns the picture on his audience and pushes their noses into the blood.

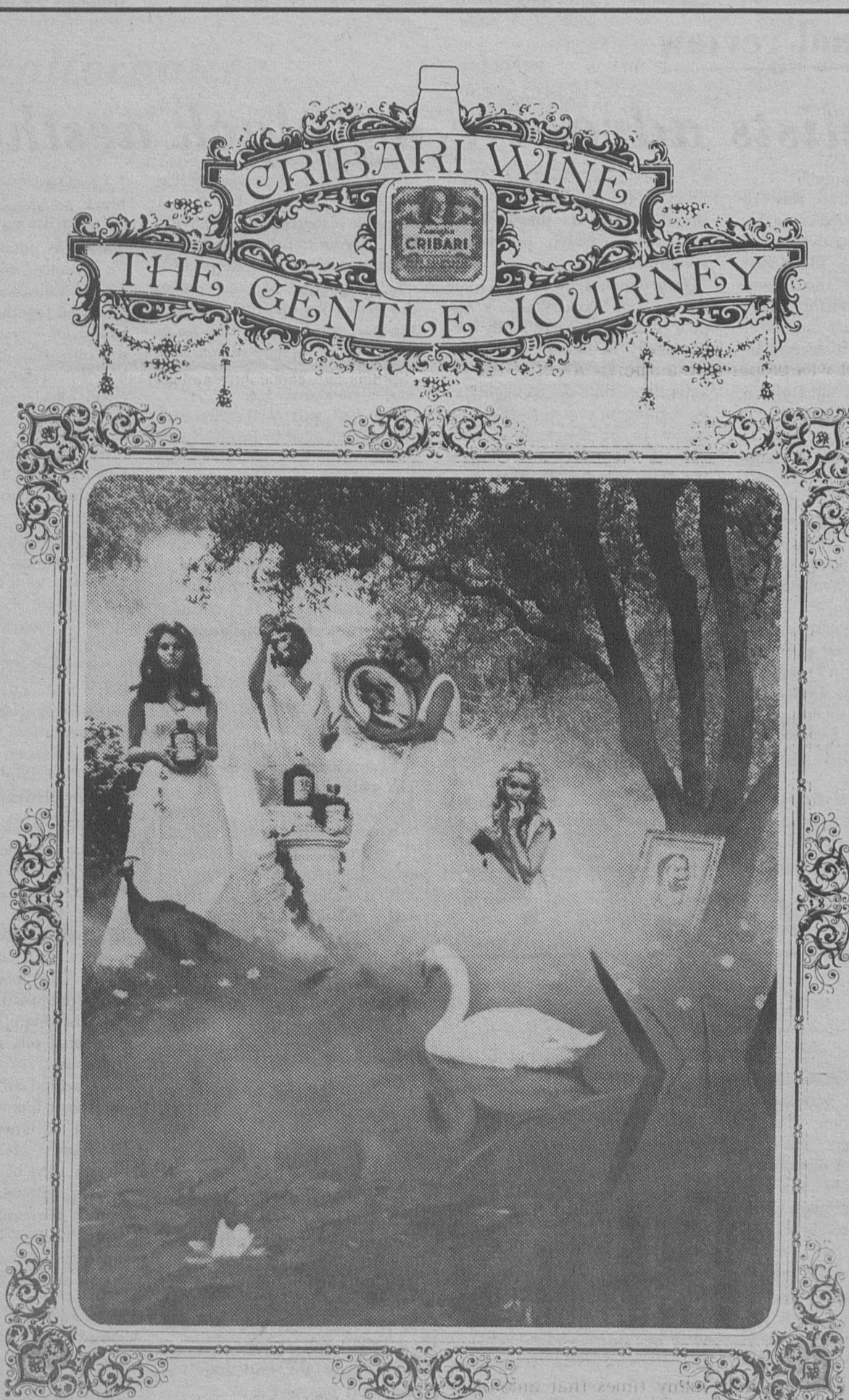
Hill keeps the cute one-liners coming so that it seems Butch and Sundance were either the glibbest outlaws or the most unruly stand-up comedians in the old West.

### Digestible Chunks of Seriousness

There is nothing wrong with Hill's playing it all for laughs (if of course you ignore any number of the moral implications) but at least he might be consistent and not throw in easily digestible chunks of pseudo-seriousness. Butch and Sundance have to tell us they've never killed anyone before when they gun down half a dozen Bolivian bandits. The bandits die in slow-motion, a direct quotation from Penn's and Peckinpah's movies. Hill throws in a long-echoing scream as a personal signature. At third-hand, the effect is stereotyped and not really relevant (as are many

of the other stylistic extracts, such as the idyllic bicycle ride). The level of much of the humor, language and character definition is too contemporary. The characters talk about the bicycle as the machine of the future, about their desires to become heroes before it is too late, about outliving their own times to an embarrassingly anachronistic degree.

As in any *pastiche*, the skeleton is strong but the flesh is weak. **Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid** uses its borrowings mindlessly, mostly for ornamentation without cognizance or appreciation of the implications of the conventions. It gives the impression of importance without the actuality. It has all the trappings of **Bonnie and Clyde** and **The Wild Bunch** without their consistency of vision, intellectuality or finesse.





# Nolan presents 68-69 financial statement

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS  
FINANCIAL REPORT 1968 - 1969  
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS 01610

To: The Student Body of the College of the Holy Cross:  
With this issue of the **CRUSADER** the college submits to its student body the annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969. Although comparative figures are given for 1967-68, different accounting procedures were followed in handling depreciation for the two fiscal years. Thus expense figures and related entries may not be comparative in all instances. However, the net of all changes will be the same insofar as the balance sheet is concerned.

CURRENT FUND

The significant fact to be noted in the current fund report is that for the first time in recent history the current fund shows a negative balance. This simply means that if payment were demanded for all liabilities of the current fund, the dollar-value of the liquidated assets would be \$152,146 less than the liabilities payable. Since the current fund surplus increases or decreases as income is more or less than expenses in any given year, it follows that from June 30, 1969 the College of the Holy Cross has been on a "pay - as - you - go" basis. An analysis of income and expenses will explain why the current fund decreased for 1968-69.

Education and General:

For fiscal 1968-69 current fund income increased only \$93,746 or 1.03% while expenses for the same period increased \$720,877 or 7.66%. For the past three years income has been increasing at an average rate of 11.7% and expenses at 13.3%. In each of these years there has been a current operating deficit. Therefore, even though the rate of increase in expenses was almost halved last year the fact that income barely increased at all made a substantial operating deficit inevitable for 1968-69. The actual excess of current expenses over income was \$961,771. The Trustees of the college were, of course, aware that a substantial deficit was in the offing. Since it did not seem prudent at the time the budget was prepared to authorize another tuition increase, or to inhibit, substantially, the operation of the college by restricting expenses to bare necessities, the Trustees authorized a transfer of \$500,000 from the plant fund to meet part of the expected operating deficit. The result was an actual deficit of \$461,771.

Many factors contributed to the excess of expenses over income. One of the major ones was payroll increases of \$450,919 to cover increments and new positions. In addition, fringe benefit payments associated with salaries and wages also were increased by \$78,723. The expenses of the Arthur D. Little survey and the United Research Corporation review of the campus labor force totalled \$117,411. As a result of the Research Corporation's review, substantial savings were and will continue to be effected in the future operation of the college. Three other major expense items were, the increase in academic scholarships of \$64,077 (11.6%), the increased cost of food and beverages of \$53,216 (8.7%) and costs associated with the various programs and operations of the Alumni and Development offices of \$97,418.

On the income side it is gratifying to note that annual giving from alumni of the college increased from \$296,559 to \$437,331. This is equal to a 50% increase over the previous year and a 270% increase over the year ending June 30, 1967. Too late to be recorded in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969 was an additional \$230,000 pledged by the alumni and others to annual giving, bringing the 1968-69 total contribution to \$772,000. The Jesuit Community also made an additional gift of \$70,000 to the college, bringing their total to \$221,543. Had the college been able to record these gifts as of June 30, 1969, the actual operating deficit would have been \$161,770.

As the cost of living increases and the number of Jesuits on the faculty and administration decreases, the Jesuit Community's ability to continue to make substantial gifts to the college will also inevitably decrease. You may be interested to learn that between June 30, 1960 and June 30, 1969 (ten years) the Jesuit Community gave, as an outright gift to the college, \$3,035,821. It would be next to impossible to determine how many times that amount should be recorded for the years since 1843. However, there can be no doubt that the chief beneficiary of these gifts were the students who attended the college at tuition and fee rates considerably below those charged at the peer

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS  
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS 01610  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1969 AND 1968

	Years ended June 30,	
	1969	1968
CURRENT INCOME		
Educational and general:		
Student fees	\$4,054,452	\$4,036,354
Income and endowment funds	65,226	55,056
Gift from Jesuit Community	151,543	261,145
Other gifts and grants applied	656,889	519,530
Extension and public service programs	25,507	35,637
Sponsored research and institutes:		
Recovery of direct expenses	393,899	427,324
Recovery of indirect costs	21,300	14,119
Other sources	105,036	94,112
Total educational and general	5,473,852	5,443,277
Student aid-gifts, grants, and endowment income	307,310	274,050
Intercollegiate athletics	360,502	306,946
Auxiliary enterprises	3,024,979	3,048,624
Total current income	\$9,166,643	\$9,072,897

	Years ended June 30,	
	1969	1968
CURRENT EXPENSES		
Educational and general:		
Instructional	\$2,213,819	\$1,960,795
Library	304,333	254,211
Operation and maintenance of physical plant	795,747	852,071
General administration	335,488	310,601
Student services and activities	615,118	511,325
Extension and public service programs	85,528	87,593
General institutional	1,204,917	862,184
Sponsored research and institutes	393,898	427,324
Total educational and general	\$5,948,848	\$5,266,104
Student aid-scholarships and grants	1,000,716	977,705
Intercollegiate athletics	390,243	441,410
Auxiliary enterprises	2,315,387	2,464,565
Interest on mortgage bonds	274,748	257,752
Transfer to fund for retirement of bonds	198,472	-
Total current expenses	\$10,128,414	\$9,407,536
Excess of current expenses over income	(961,771)	(334,639)
Less transfer from unexpended plant funds	500,000	
Excess of expenses over income plus transfer of funds	\$ (461,771)	\$ (334,639)

EXHIBIT A  
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL AID BY SOURCE  
For the years ended June 30, 1968 & 1969

	1967-68	1968-69	
	Amount	Amount	Students
Federal Funds:			
National Defense Student Loans (NDSL)	\$ 231,840	\$ 156,326	354
Educational Opportunity Grants	93,450	92,475	162
Work-Study Employment	40,430	56,069	129
AFROTC scholarships	26,969	35,389	21
NROTC scholarships	181,260	170,330	100
Total Federal Funds	\$ 573,949	\$ 510,589	
Holy Cross Funds:			
Scholarships & tuition remissions	\$ 818,383	\$ 870,374	898
Chemistry fellows	9,200	11,900	7
NDSL-college share	25,760	17,370	354
Work-Study-college share	3,633	5,959	85
Campus employment	151,361	180,361	462
Total Holy Cross Funds	\$1,008,337	\$1,085,964	
Other Financial Aid:			
NDSL-Alumni payments reloaned	\$ 23,100	\$ 33,104	124
Outside scholarships & State grants	195,129	222,325	267
Work-Study - Agency share	2,577	6,974	69
Federal Guaranteed Loans (through banks)	267,645	340,612	449
Total Other Aid	\$ 488,451	\$ 603,015	
Total Financial Aid All Sources	\$2,070,737	\$2,199,568	1642(1)

(1) The average financial aid "package" per student equals \$1,338.00



colleges of their time. It is now quite clear that, after a century and a quarter, the College of the Holy Cross has reached the end of what might be called Jesuit subsidized education. It can no longer count on the gift of the Jesuit Community to make up the difference between income and expense. It has now entered the era of "pay-as-you-go" with its concomitant increases in tuition and fees and inevitable dependence upon gift income to survive.

To keep tuition within bounds and to avoid cutting back or restricting the benefits of the liberal arts education which have been the hallmark of the college's educational structure the college must turn to other sources of gift income to keep the balance between income and expense. One major factor in the survival of the college will be the response of the alumni who are now being asked to pick up where the Jesuit Community of the College of the Holy Cross has, ineluctably but inexorably, been forced to leave off. The one bright note in the financial travails of the college during recent years has been the extraordinary generosity and financial support of its alumni.

**Student Aid:**

Exhibit A on these pages presents a comparative analysis of the amount of financial aid processed by the college during the past two years. Totals are given for the three main sources, viz., College, Federal and Other, from or through which financial aid funds are received by students. During 1968-69, 1,642 students received financial aid in the amount of \$2,070,737, or an average financial aid "package" of \$1,338 per student.

In evaluating the meaning of the above statistic it might help you to know the level of family income which would indicate a financial need of this amount. The following table lists (1) the number of children in the family, (2) the net family income before taxes, to qualify for \$1,338 aid, and (3) the net income before taxes necessary if the family is to pay the full cost of an education calculated at a minimum of \$3,700 per year at Holy Cross.

TABLE I

(1) Children	(2) Need-\$1,338	(3) No Need
1	\$11,750	\$15,500
2	15,000	19,500
3	17,750	23,250
4	20,000	26,750
5	21,250	29,750

Of course, even at these levels of income, the above need would increase in proportion to the educational costs for other children in college, or exceptional medical and other expenses. Since it is a rather safe assumption that not all of the remaining family units (i.e. 2,264 enrollment minus 1,642 students - 622 students) have income in excess of the non-need level, it is probable that a substantial percentage of these families have also had to borrow funds or invade savings in order to meet their son's educational expenses at the college. By the same token, since the costs of a college education are rising at a faster rate than the income levels of the general population, it seems inevitable that in a few short years, practically all families will need some financial assistance in order to send their sons (or daughters!) to private liberal arts colleges such as Holy Cross.

This year, Holy Cross gave tuition remissions in the form of unfunded scholarships and grants-in-aid of the order of \$575,000. The college deficit after the transfer of funds from physical plant was \$461,770. If the cash had been available to cover the tuition remissions then the deficit would have been eliminated and the plant fund transfer reduced by \$113,230. Thus, it should be obvious to all that increased financial aid is another essential element in our survival. It is my own personal conviction that such funds in the amounts needed can only be supplied by Federal and State Governments and must be in the form of unrestricted grants and loans to students or to the college itself.

It is true that the Federal Government has enacted financial aid programs to enable students to finance the costs of a college education. At the present time there are four major programs in operation, e.g., National Defense Student Loan Program, Educational Opportunity Grants Program, Work-Study Program, and Federal Guaranteed Loan Program. Unfortunately, the same Federal Government through the Congress has so consistently underfunded these programs and so restricted the eligibility requirements that, for the most part, students, who come from families with incomes in the range of Ten to Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, cannot obtain the funds that they need through these programs. It is from families with just that range of income from which the bulk of the students at

the College of the Holy Cross originate. The effect this has on the college's ability to provide financial aid may be seen from the following explanation.

In 1966, the college received \$299,000 in federal funds for the National Defense Student Loan Program. In 1968-69, the total provided dropped to \$156,326 and this although there had been two tuition increases since 1966 and in spite of the fact that the Regional Panel had approved a level of lending for the college of \$400,000. For fiscal 1969-70 the federal allocation is down to \$141,283, less than half the 1965-66 level, a tuition increase of \$300 per student notwithstanding. The basic problem is, that although Congress has authorized a budget of \$229,000,000 to fund the National Defense Student Aid Program, the Appropriations Committee has actually funded only \$188.2 million, an amount nonetheless which is \$26.2 million more than the President requested. Unfortunately, the demand for these funds is so great that in spite of approved levels of lending the distribution must be prorated with the result that individual colleges and universities are now getting less and less of more and more loan funds. The whole appropriation, however, is still tied up in Committee and Congress has had to approve a "continuing" resolution which permits the USOE to spend at a rate one billion a year above the budget. However, in a memorandum to all federal agencies and departments as of November 14th President Nixon said:

**"I am fully aware of our needs in Health, Education, Training, and other social areas, and have reflected those in my budget proposals as best I can. At the same time, I feel strongly that the soundness and stability of our economy demands stringent fiscal measures on all fronts, and that such stringency will better serve the long-run interests of all the American people."**

The Educational Opportunity Grant Program, another basic financial aid program of the Federal Government, provides funds for students from families with incomes below \$7,500. At this income level, for a family of two children, the financial need at Holy Cross is \$3,150. Therefore, even with an Educational Opportunity Grant of \$1,000 a student from such a family would need an additional \$2,150 in financial aid. To meet this need the college, if funds were available, could grant the student a \$1,000 NDS Loan and a Work-Study job on or off campus worth about \$500. The student would still be short \$650 which the college might try to provide through a tuition remission scholarship or suggest that the student borrow (in addition to the \$1,000 he has already borrowed under the NDSL Program) from a local bank under the Guaranteed Loan Program. At the present time less than two hundred students at the college come from families with incomes of less than \$7,500. Therefore, it seems quite obvious that unless something is done for the "impoverished" middle-class families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000, none of the children of these families will be able to afford an education in a private liberal arts college or university.

**Intercollegiate Athletics:**

The Athletic Program is so well known and so inexhaustibly discussed today that there is little need to expatiate on the subject beyond giving the income and expense breakdown for the fiscal year just ended.

TABLE II

	Income	Expense
Football	\$295,379	\$189,689
Basketball	63,790	62,451
Baseball	5	13,608
Track	—	21,544
Other	1,326	25,428
Administration	—	77,519
Total	\$360,501	\$390,242

Thus the Athletic Programs of the college contributed 3.9% of total income and 3.8% of total expenses. Although home-game income dropped from \$134,896 in 1967-68 to \$76,961 in 1968-69, the difference was partially offset by a drop in guarantees and options from \$70,042 to \$41,562. In addition, television receipts from the Harvard game of \$106,518 were a factor in producing the increased income. It should also be noted that the combined cost of the Intercollegiate Football Program and the Grants-in-Aid Program was \$456,068, or 4.5% of total college expenses.

**Auxiliary Enterprises:**

It would seem apparent from the net difference of \$709,592 between income and expenses for auxiliary en-



**TUPPER,  
MOORE & CO.**  
Certified Public Accountants  
340 Main Street  
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

To the Board of Trustees  
of the College of the  
Holy Cross

We have examined the balance sheet of the College of the Holy Cross as of June 30, 1969 and the related income statement and summary of changes in fund balances for the year ended on that date. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

For the year ended June 30, 1969, no depreciation has been charged to current expense but virtually all additions to fixed assets during the year have been so charged off, as has the entire contribution to the bond sinking fund required by the terms of the indenture. This change in accounting policy is in accordance with the recommendations of the American Council on Education **College and University Business Administration** (revised edition) 1968. Depreciation has been recorded in the plant fund on all tangible property except land, with corresponding charges against plant fund surplus and surplus from appraisal.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the financial position of the College of the Holy Cross at June 30, 1969 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the changes, which we approve, described in the preceding paragraph.

Tupper, Moore & Co.  
Worcester, Massachusetts  
September 8, 1969.

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# Comparative balance sheets

## as of June 30, 1969 and 1968

Assets			Liabilities and Fund Balances		
CURRENT FUND:			CURRENT FUND:		
Cash	190,662	217,039	Accounts payable	229,961	221,020
Investments in short-term notes (market value, \$99,656)	99,244		Deposits	161,916	92,634
Notes and accounts receivable (net of allowance, 1969, \$10,000, 1968, \$12,500)	234,472	230,123	Unearned income	27,327	34,644
Grants receivable	223,671	285,523	Due to Jesuits of Holy Cross College, Inc.	146,349	-
Due from other funds	73,766	207,666	Due to other funds	118,523	-
Inventories of merchandise and supplies	262,763	272,183	Accrued payroll, taxes, and bond interest	314,209	190,210
Prepaid expenses	50,166	35,461	Restricted gifts and grants	288,605	386,447
Totals-current fund	1,134,744	1,247,995	Current fund balance	(152,146)	323,040
STUDENT LOAN FUND:			Totals-current fund	1,134,744	1,247,995
Cash	21,140	21,950	STUDENT LOAN FUND:		
Student loans receivable	1,710,592	1,544,370	Due to current fund	2,505	1,812
Totals-student loan fund	1,731,732	1,566,320	Loan fund balance	1,729,227	1,564,508
ENDOWMENT AND AGENCY FUNDS:			Totals-student loan fund	1,731,732	1,566,320
Cash (including savings accounts)	424,384	320,716	ENDOWMENT AND AGENCY FUNDS:		
Investments in securities, at cost or value at donation (market value, 1969, \$6,135,730; 1968, \$5,735,426)	6,181,747	5,358,570	Due to current fund	60,140	150,664
Accrued income receivable	1,871	1,252	Due to plant fund	71	-
Due from other funds	46,572	11,105	Accounts payable-brokers	158	408
Totals-endowment and agency funds	6,654,574	5,691,643	Scholarships, endowment & agency fund balances:		
PENSION FUND (for non-faculty employees):			Principal	5,034,847	4,018,780
Cash	42,872	53,758	Unexpended income	281,762	315,264
Investments in securities, at cost (market value, 1969, \$543,302; 1968, \$635,539)	670,661	571,714	Accumulated net gains on sale of investments	1,277,596	1,206,527
Totals-pension fund	713,533	625,472	Totals-endowment and agency funds	6,654,574	5,691,643
PLANT FUND:			PENSION FUND (for non-teaching employees):		
Cash	39,625	30,441	Fund balance	713,533	625,472
Investments in securities-at cost or value at donation (market value, 1969, \$124,060; 1968, \$636,453)	132,200	607,436	Totals-pension fund	713,533	625,472
Due from other funds	72,022	-	PLANT FUND:		
Grounds, buildings, and permanent fixtures (Note 1)	29,175,742	29,681,890	Notes payable-equipment	22,344	28,728
Furniture, equipment, and library collections (Notes 1)	4,326,358	4,354,972	Accounts payable	-	2,172
Deferred bond issuance costs	104,680	109,666	Due to other funds	-	61,948
Deferred interest on notes payable	3,081	3,962	Serial bonds payable (1969 to 2013) secured by first mortgage on five buildings	7,980,000	8,060,000
Totals-plant fund	33,853,708	34,788,367	Funds invested in or appropriated for plant	12,948,837	13,417,386
BOND RETIREMENT FUND:			Excess of appraised value of plant over book value	12,902,527	13,218,133
Cash	379	237	Totals-plant fund	33,853,708	34,788,367
Investments in short-term notes, at cost (market value, 1969, \$395,256; 1968, \$263,804)	391,349	259,845	BOND RETIREMENT FUND:		
Totals-bond retirement fund	391,728	260,082	Fund balance	391,728	260,082
TOTAL ASSETS-ALL FUNDS			Totals-bond retirement fund	391,728	260,082
	\$44,480,019	\$44,179,879	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES-ALL FUNDS		
				\$44,480,019	\$44,179,879

Note 1-Grounds improvements, buildings, stands, permanent fixtures, furniture, equipment, and library collections are shown at appraised values November 15, 1960, plus subsequent additions at cost, less retirements and less accumulated depreciation.

# Summary of changes in fund balances

## for the year ended June 30, 1969

	Current Fund	Student Loan Fund	Endowment and Agency Funds			Pension Fund	Plant Funds	Appraised Surplus	Bond Retire. Fund
			Principal	Unexpended Income	Accumulated Net Gains				
Fund balances, July 1, 1968	\$ 323,040	\$1,564,508	\$4,018,780	\$315,264	\$1,206,527	\$625,472	\$13,417,386	\$13,218,133	\$260,082
Excess of current expenses over current income	(961,771)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of unexpended plant funds to current fund	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	(500,000)	-	-
Purchases of plant and equipment from current funds:									
Charged to current expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,768	-	-
Not charged to current expense	(12,897)	-	-	-	-	-	12,897	-	-
Development fund gifts for plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,484	-	-
Donations of plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,457	-	-
Net gains (losses) on sales of investments	-	-	192	10,450	71,069	42,592	63,889	-	-
Income from investments and loans	-	6,101	11,615	218,584	-	23,537	15,760	-	13,174
Gifts received, added to endowment & agency funds	-	-	1,006,922	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government grant for loans	-	156,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matching college contribution (1/9), charged to current expense	-	17,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student loans cancelled, etc.	-	(15,078)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scholarship refunded to donor	-	-	(848)	(113)	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income included in current income	-	-	(1,814)	(241,465)	-	-	-	-	-
Income paid to life tenants of trusts	-	-	-	(20,958)	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution to pension fund, charged to current expense	-	-	-	-	-	44,000	-	-	-
Pensions paid to retired employees	-	-	-	-	-	(22,068)	-	-	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(464,121)	(305,600)	-
Fixed assets disposed of during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(72,201)	(10,006)	-
Amortization charged to current expense	5,866	-	-	-	-	-	(5,866)	-	-
Redemption of serial bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	(80,000)
Reduction of equipment notes payable	(6,384)	-	-	-	-	-	6,384	-	-
Contribution to bond retirement fund, charged to current expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,472
Fund balances, June 30, 1969	\$ (152,146)	\$1,729,227	\$5,034,847	\$281,762	\$1,277,596	\$713,533	\$12,948,837	\$12,902,527	\$391,728



# Nolan discusses financial statement

(Continued from Page 8)

terprises that such operate at a substantial profit to the college. As a matter of fact, it is very likely that they operate at a loss. The expense figure reported of \$2,315,387 does not include debt amortization costs of \$473,220. Since these costs are incurred solely by auxiliary enterprises, they should be added to the total of such expenses. The result is then a "net profit" of only \$236,372. However, if charges for indirect costs included under Educational and General in the items, Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant, General Administration, and General Institutional were prorated, then a substantial percentage of the \$2,335,235 total would have to be charged against such auxiliary enterprises of the college as Kimball Food Service, Student Residence Halls, Campus Center, etc. The current financial crisis which has made "pay-as-you-go" mandatory will very likely force the college to make an upward adjustment in the fees associated with Auxiliary Enterprises.

## INVESTMENTS

The book value of all investments of the college including the Pension and Plant funds, but excluding cash and receivables of \$647,899, was \$6,984,608 for 1968-69 as opposed to \$6,537,720 for the preceding year. The market value for the two years was respectively \$6,803,092 and \$7,007,481. During the current year the college received a major bequest of \$800,000 from the Charles and Rosanna Batchelor Foundation. However, as you know, to meet current operating expenses it was necessary to transfer \$500,000 from quasi-endowment funds to the current fund. Thus, the net increase in endowment funds was only \$300,000.

In spite of this increase, the actual market value of endowment investments as of June 30, 1969 was \$181,516 below the book value. The average income yield on the investments of the General Scholarship Endowment and Agency funds declined from 4.8% to 4.32%, and on the Ford-Ellis fund investments from 4.18% to 2.99%. The major portion of the investments held by the college is represented by the Endowment and Agency funds of \$5,743,077. At the close of the year these were invested in the ratio of 43.38% in bonds and notes, 2.49% in preferred stock and 54.13% in common stock. It is not necessary to point out the influence that the present depressed condition of the market has had on college endowment funds.

## PLANT FUNDS

During 1968-69 unexpended plant fund assets increased \$173,131, mainly through gifts, dividend income and realized appreciation on sale of investments. Actual expenditures for plant and equipment totalled \$5,649. However, an additional \$500,000 was transferred to current income for operations with the result that as of June 30, 1969 there was an unexpended plant balance of only \$221,503. Of this total the Budget Committee, during the spring of 1969 encumbered \$130,000 as a reserve for replacement of the utility tunnel between Kimball and Fenwick. Thus the actual unexpended plant fund reserve stood at \$91,503 as of June 30, 1969.

## CONCLUSIONS

As we stated several times in this report, the college is now on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. Therefore, if during 1969-70, income does not equal or exceed expenses, there are only three sources of funds on which the college may draw to meet such expenses. They are the current fund (not available for 1969-70 since it now has a deficit of \$152,146), the unexpended plant fund (\$91,503) and quasi-endowment funds, i.e., funds whose principal is restricted by the college, not the donor (Batchelor \$800,000 and Ford Fund, \$776,313).

The tuition increase of \$300 per student, plus strict budgetary control of discretionary expenses, hopefully will avert disaster for 1969-70. Beyond that point, an increase in fees for Tuition, Board, Room and Services will depend upon whether or not the college receives sufficient gift income to meet expenses. I pass over in silence some of the long cherished features of life at Holy Cross which may have to be curtailed or eliminated for lack of funds to support them in the years just ahead, if there are going to be any years ahead.

Rev. George W. Nolan, S. J.  
Treasurer

# Low attendance at arts symposium

(Continued from Page 5)

is when the black theatre will have reached its high point, where the community is involved in acting the drama of life. That is when the black theatre will have had a hand in the final destruction of the "plantation mentality" we're trying to free ourselves from. The Black Theatre will be permanent. It will be our expression, our celebration, our lamentation. It will be ours. Right on, and on, and on...

So, all in all, it was a real dynamite function. Those of you who were there know what I'm talking about. You others who weren't there, I just want to impress upon you the fact that you blew it. You'll get another chance, but time and chances are running out.

## Square-off

# RSU blocks GE recruiting

(Continued from Page 1)

corted two recruiters, Robert Overholtzer and Neff Dietrich, into Hogan Campus Center from the third floor entrance.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock about 70 RSU-SDS supporters moved from the cafeteria to the third floor corridors in front of room 320. Raymond Dooley, spokesman for the demonstrators, stated then that the blocking of the GE interviews was in support of the workers' strike against GE.

**Open Campus Supporters Vocal**  
A number of students and faculty members who opposed the actions of the RSU had also gathered in the corridor. The two groups soon started a heated, emotional exchange of accusations and personal tirades.

At approximately 9:20 Donald McClain, dean of men, escorted Lawrence Chick, to room 320 where the demonstrators blocked their path by locking arms and turning their backs on McClain and Chick.

The initial verbal exchange between McClain and Dooley was very emotional and characteristic of the tense atmosphere in which the confrontation occurred.

Chick asked the students in the immediate vicinity of the door to permit him entry to the room. The demonstrators refused. Chick then asked McClain to clear a path for him; McClain asked the students to make way and they again refused.

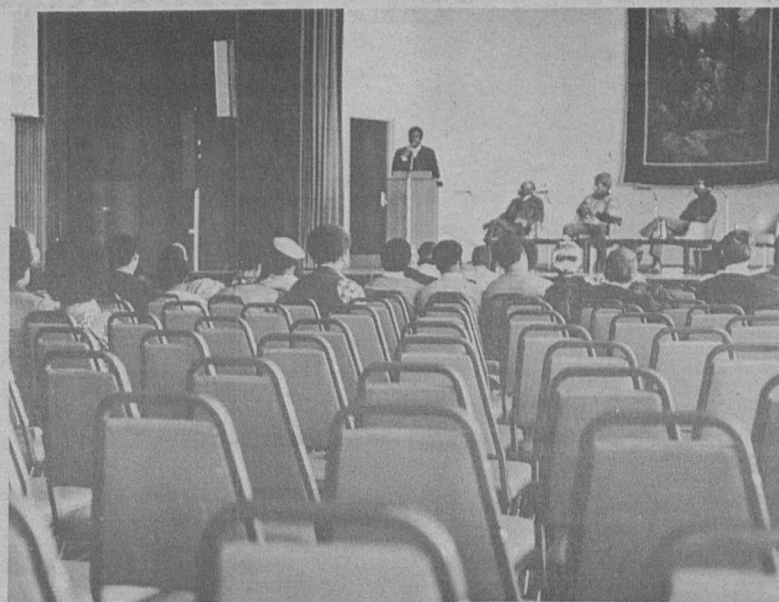
The demonstrators began chanting slogans such as "Workers, yes; GE, no", "Workers, yes; scabs, no." McClain escorted Chick away from the door after he had warned the demonstrators that they were violating the rights of the students who wished to talk to the GE recruiters.

The heated arguments and personal altercations between the RSU demonstrators and supporters of the faculty's statute on an open campus continued for another 30 minutes.

McClain then returned with two more students, John Grogan and Michael Davis, who planned to see the recruiters. Immediately the chanting started again, but this time the opposing group added to the din with their chant - "Freedom, yes; students, yes."

## McClain Acts

McClain waited for the noise to abate, asked for silence, and then addressed the demonstrators. He indicated again that they were



BLACK ARTS SYMPOSIUM: Julian Mayfield addresses a sparse audience on the topic, "Phyllis Wheatly to Leroi Jones, The Long Hard Road." Seated from left to right are Saunders Redding, moderator, Eugene Perkins and Larry Neal.

violating the rights of the students to see the recruiters who had been invited to the campus by the placement office.

He continued that he was only enforcing the policy approved at the last faculty senate meeting, that he would present the case to the college judicial board, and that he would ask the GE recruiters to postpone their interviews and leave the campus.

McClain and O'Neil then escorted the recruiters through the crowded corridor, out the third floor entrance to their car in Hogan parking lot. The group of RSU demonstrators followed the recruiters out of the building shouting, "Warmaker, strikebreaker; smash GE!" Some of the open campus supporters greeted the action of McClain with shouts of "sell-out."

Chick expressed his reaction to the demonstration: "I think my rights were definitely impinged upon by not being able to see the GE recruiters. The school should take some action against these people soon before similar situations produce violence as they have at other campuses. People are not going to stand for their rights being denied as they were today."

# Paris IES head interviews students

By Bill Liesman

Monsieur Gilbert Sauvage, professor of economics at the University of Paris, visited the Holy Cross campus Wednesday to interview students interested in the junior year abroad programs in France.

Sauvage is the program director of the Institute of European Studies (IES) at the Paris and Nantes centers. Before coming to Holy Cross, Sauvage had toured other U.S. campuses such as the University of Santa Clara and Dickinson College (Pa.), which, like Holy Cross, are member institutions of the IES.

The program of the IES in Paris and Nantes is essentially "a core program which gives the student a chance to take at least one course in his field at the institute, and the opportunity to take related courses at the Uni-

Another student, who wanted to talk to the GE representatives about a possible technical research position said, "I think that I should have been able to see the recruiters at least to talk. I think the RSU boys should have been able to see the recruiters also, but it might not have helped anything."

## Dooley Notes Precedent

Immediately, after the incident Dooley stated that "for the first time the Holy Cross administration has shown that they are tied to the ruling elite of the country. Dean McClain has tried to shift the emphasis from the main issue of the practices of GE and the strike to a limited issue of mere accessibility to college facilities."

McClain stated that he had acted in his official capacity as dean of men. He added, "I was primarily concerned that the demonstration remain non-violent, and I feel a sense of accomplishment that this was achieved."

Regarding the difficulty of acting as dean in this situation, McClain stated, "I personally believe that we must have an open campus; I still have hope that we can have an open campus even though we haven't solved all of the problems today."

versity of Paris." There is therefore, great flexibility in the program so that the student is somewhat free to design his own course of study.

There are about eighty students currently studying in France under the IES program, sixty at the Paris institute and the remaining at Nantes, a coastal city four hours from Paris. The difference in the programs is mainly the provincial atmosphere of Nantes versus the modern city life of Paris. Also, the Paris branch is specially geared to the student of the social sciences.

## Adjustment Problems

The main difficulty the American student faces when he embarks on the junior year abroad program is "getting an exact picture of who one is, where one stands, and what steps are to be

IES, Page 12



# Activists reshape Brown's curriculum

By Had Bush

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — In 1965, Brown University welcomed another freshman class. Among the freshmen, a certain Ira Magaziner might have been looking around him, already observing weaknesses in the University's structure, ripe for reform.

The Admissions Office had been cautioned about Magaziner; his high school reported him to be a

Almost every aspect of its educational offering has been changed. What is most striking however is the fact that such changes did occur within the existing framework of the university.

While some have experimented with "free universities" and extra-curricular teach-in programs to bring relevance back to formal education, Brown succeeded in making very sudden and radical changes by reshaping established

● The grading system has been revamped so that present courses will be offered either on an A-B-C- no credit basis or on a satisfactory - no credit basis. The professor alone will determine which of the two grading systems he will use for his class. If a professor opts for the modified letter grading system, students may still request that they be graded on a satisfactory - no credit basis. No student at Brown can fail any course; if he does not satisfactorily complete work in a course required by a professor, no data concerning his unsatisfactory work will be entered on his transcript; there will be no indication that he took the course at all. The primary check on the student's progress will be his capacity to complete satisfactorily a specified number of courses at given intervals: six by the end of his freshman year, 13 by the end of his sophomore year, 21 by the end of the junior year, and 28 to graduate.

● The freshmen will experience a more informal, more stimulating type of introduction to college education by means of a new series of courses called *Modes of Thought*. Like all other innovations in the Brown curriculum, the MOT courses will emphasize the need for satisfying a student's personal curiosity and inclinations.

Approximately 60 MOT courses are being offered this year to the freshman class of '73. They were formed to accommodate freshmen in small informal seminars with a maximum effort to bring students and their teachers together. The material covered will naturally depend on the individual professors. However, the MOT courses were created to de-emphasize the specialized content, the names, dates, etc., and to stress underlying principles of investigation in a discipline.

Students will be expected to realize the various methods involved in pursuing a topic. An MOT course may be directed to the study of a single problem from the standpoint of many disciplines. For example, a course may address the problem of birth control from the perspectives of sociology, anthropology, history, sociology and biology. On the

other hand, a professor may choose to study an underlying theme which can be viewed from various points in history. An MOT course in the English dept. may study the use of irony in English literature, tracing it back hundreds of years.

There are infinite possibilities and variants which can be evolved from the MOT program. The intention is to be as responsive to the needs of the students as possible. A new Mode of Thought course may be created any time a sufficient group of freshmen request that they be permitted to study a field not currently being offered.

Likewise, any time a course in the program fails to generate sufficient interest among the students, it is eliminated.

Magaziner, who was disgusted as a freshman with the poor quality of the educational experience, is reported to have vowed to abolish those freshman courses taught by poor teachers. Some detractors even attempted to explain his original proposals for the MOT program in terms of an alleged vendetta with certain professors.

If Magaziner wanted some teachers removed from standard, outdated freshman courses, it is doubtful this was his prime motivation in urging adoption of the MOT program.

In his exhaustive 400-page *Working Paper for Education at Brown University*, he noted that statistics indicated that "by the end of the year (freshman) 10% (of the students) have dropped out of college and a large proportion are ready for what in the eastern colleges is known as the sophomore slump." Moreover, he saw for himself what effect the familiar freshman survey courses had on freshmen year after year.

The sum total of the freshman experience appalled him; it was the stultification that stimulated Magaziner into revitalizing future freshman years.

Brown University, which happens to be the richest and largest corporation in Rhode Island, is one of the smaller schools in the Ivy League. Its rather small size and relative pre-occupation with undergraduate education facilitated the University's conversion to their new curriculum

program. However, it is nearly impossible to overestimate the work done by Magaziner and other students and later by the administration and faculty members, won over by the logic of reform.

It is estimated that 4 million student-hours were spent in the reform grind between the time of the creation of Magaziner's Independent Studies Program and the activation of the proposed changes this fall.

Pressures for curriculum change had been growing at Brown since the end of the Second World War, but until Magaziner and company arrived it seemed no one wanted to take the time to reshape the old structure.

Although many minor ameliorative steps had been taken in the last twenty-five years, they were made for single departments and were only stop-gap measures. At first Magaziner thought the only alternative to the educational malaise at Brown was a "free university," a center of learning placed outside the formal organization of Brown University but one which would borrow from the university's resources.

It didn't take him long to realize that a free university would not accomplish the goals he entertained. It was too dependent on skillful and imaginative execution. Magaziner preferred to work within the confines of the present system.

In 1967 Magaziner's original Independent Studies Program, encouraged by a handful of tuned-in administrators, split into smaller study groups to examine various facets of college education. Together they plowed through such matters as educational philosophy, the history of the American college, current trends in American education, hundreds of books as well as the minutes of every curriculum committee which met in the past twenty-five years.

Among their findings were innumerable piquant discoveries: that grade-grubbing works, that girls get better grades than boys, that students who befriended professors were over-graded, phenomena long familiar to students themselves, but which could

—BROWN, Page 12



born reformer, very bright, very ambitious and very stubborn.

In his freshman year, Magaziner managed to overturn the university's requirement that all meals be bought from the university at an annual fee, a perennial campus complaint, but one that had not been acted upon until Magaziner challenged the regulation.

Faculty were so impressed with his thorough and diplomatic execution of the change, that he was permitted to form a Group Independent Studies Program, an option open to all superior students who wish to pursue a special course of study.

Predictably, Magaziner turned his Independent Studies Program's attention to the University itself. He directed the group to study the goals of Brown University.

In his sophomore year, Magaziner was a recognized activist on Brown's campus. By his junior year, he had become the *enfant terrible* of the university, trying to topple Brown's curricular structure; and at the end of his senior year, he was no less than a hero. Largely through his prodding, Brown University had mobilized its resources to adopt a radically different approach to undergraduate education.

By the time Magaziner graduated in 1969, headed for Oxford with a Rhodes Scholarship, Brown had laid the foundation for a curriculum program which would be ready for the next freshman class.

In four years Brown University accomplished what other progressive colleges had taken decades to achieve, and what most other colleges had not yet even considered. And it was no coincidence that Magaziner had been present during that period.

Today, Brown has what is in many ways the most liberal academic program in the country.

structures, and in an orderly and rational way.

Other Ivies, Yale and Harvard particularly, are beginning to move in the direction of a free, more individualistic curriculum, but Brown has taken the lead since its Special Committee on Educational Principles recommended and activated the following innovations:

● Distribution requirements have been eliminated from the student's curriculum obligations. A student is no longer required to distribute his course of study across a range of subjects. No longer accepted is the rationale that subject-sampling is conducive to a liberal education. Under the present system, a student is expected to distribute his courses according to his individual interests. The new rationale makes the key assumption that a student knows best what kind of education will benefit him most and that his own interests will lead him to pursue those courses of study which will give him the truest kind of liberal education - for him.

● Concentration requirements have been crucially changed. Now, a student will not face the problem of having to take a given number of courses to fulfill such a requirement. Former restraints required students to regard "majors" as academic pursuits to be measured in terms of a certain number of courses apportioned in distinct categories. In the present system, there is no restriction preventing a student from taking 25 courses, out of the 28 required to graduate from Brown, in one concentration. On the other hand, if a student wished to divide his attention between two areas of concentration, he would not find himself forced to divide his time trying to earn sufficient credits for both areas.





# Brown leads Ivies in curriculum reform

(Continued from Page 11)

never be proven by ample evidence.

When the separate studies were compiled in one work, the evidence pointed toward a serious fault in the make-up of Brown's

If the majority of the students, faculty, and administration seemed rather complacent about Brown's impending break-down, Magaziner and the Group were very disturbed and redoubled their efforts to present a cogent

was getting them to read it. Upon receipt of the report, only 3 members bothered to make a reply.

In his senior year, however, Magaziner was elected president of the student body, a position from which he could and did make the curriculum change a campus issue. With the study Group as the nucleus, Magaziner recruited a greater number of students who would together form an activist organization dedicated to making the proposed changes a reality. This cadre was charged with learning the report thoroughly so that they were letter perfect in every idea it presented. When this had been accomplished, they began ringing faculty doorbells. "Actually it was quite clever the way they omitted including a summary in the report. We had to read the whole thing; there was no getting out of reading it all," commented Jerome Greider, professor of Far Eastern Affairs.

Gradually "The Report" became the talk of the campus, and while some members of the faculty were fond of knocking it, they could not help thinking about it. Nor could they ignore the thought it contained.

Among other propositions put forth by the report were:

- The present curriculum ignored many of the problems which face society and which will face students in the future.

It was impeccably thorough, and while it was not eloquently set forth, it possessed a logic which ground exceedingly fine. Though commonly called the Magaziner report, the work was not the effort of one man. Had Magaziner worked 24 hours a day for three years, he would only have accounted for 26,280 of the total 4 million man-hours spent in the reform effort.

Not all students were pleased with Magaziner's work, however. The *Brown Daily Herald* issued a direct criticism of the reform idea, countering that students were basically lazy and would abuse the proposed freer system. The bleak appraisal prompted Magaziner to rebut that such appraisals, if accurate, only served to heighten the urgency of reform. Eventually, the *Herald* turned colors, as did many members of the faculty and administration.

Associate Provost Paul Maeder, who was impressed with Magaziner's ability to move people to action, worked with him on the special committee on educational principles. Together they created what became the Interim Report and recommendations on educational principles. It was dated April, 1969, four weeks before the last faculty meeting of the school-year, at which it had to be approved if it was to affect Brown's educational system the following year.

measures proposed in the Interim Report, with the stipulation that minor passages of the Report's philosophy of education be amended.

Brown is presently working with the new system of curriculum originally advocated by Magaziner's Independent Studies Group two years earlier. Those faculty members who were the fiercest proponents of reform admit that their new system still has many faults and that many more will arise in time. The most frequently heard sour note is the suggestion that such a free, unregimented system might present problems for students seeking admission to graduate and professional schools and corporations. Professional schools in particular might be reluctant to accept graduates of Brown with no codified evaluation of their academic progress. Magaziner of course took great pains in his report to dispel arguments along these lines.

In the first place, he pointed out, graduate schools present no problem to students evaluated on a dossier system. Grad schools seem to prefer the dossier system over the old grading system. While professional schools have shown a more rigid attitude toward the new dossier system adopted by Brown than graduate schools, he offered statistical evidence that professional schools had not shown prejudice toward

education offerings. The group concluded that the undergraduate years were not being adequately utilized by the university.

The freshman year, a crucial one for many students, was being wasted on meaningless survey courses and other courses which would not otherwise survive unless required by school policy. Very little real change had occurred: not enough to prevent the vicious cycle of "pitchers" which Magaziner described in the final report: "College is like a big pitcher pouring water into a lot of little pitchers -- and at the end of the semester all the little pitchers try to pour all their water back into the big pitcher; after which all that is left is a lot of empty, wet, dirty little pitchers."

What amazed Magaziner most was the fact that many of the same weaknesses he and his fellow researchers found had already been noted by previous studies and that nothing was done about them. He also noted an interesting find which his team picked out of an old copy of a curriculum committee's minutes: "The collection of rules referred to as 'the curriculum' follows a cyclic pattern; from a relatively simple beginning it proceeds through a period of patch-work growth and increasing complexity to eventual collapse. It is believed that our present curriculum is now nearing this terminal state . . . that revision of the rules is needed." The copy of the minutes was dated 1961.

case for reform. They began putting all their information together in the spring of 1967. The final report, which totaled 600 pages, was filled with references to innumerable sources on education. It almost defied refutation. The problem, however, was getting people to read it. "The report was all but ignored when it was first circulated," said Erwin Hargrove, professor of history. "Practically no one read it."

The only interest it generated in the first few weeks was the approval of Ray L. Heffner, then president of the University and Donald Eckelmann, dean of the College, who granted Magaziner's Group \$800 from a special dean's fund to cover the expense of re-writing the paper. Heffner wanted to use the Group's report as a draft of a working paper for reform at Brown.

While Magaziner and his group were busy condensing their report, Heffner informed the faculty curriculum committee that change was upcoming. He created a special subcommittee to consider innovations for broad-based curriculum change, knowing that such an innovation was on its way when the study Group finished its work.

When the report was finally completed and a copy of it whisked away to the Library of Congress for a copyright, the group hand-distributed copies to every faculty member. But the problem again

- College, like high school, tends to become merely a vehicle to another step towards an economic position in society. It breeds an attitude directed to the future, with little thought left to one's responsibility to his present.

- The present grading system often judges such traits as docility, memory, and faithfulness to the particular line peddled by a professor in a course.

A basic difficulty in the present curriculum structure is the tendency to make a mastery of an enormous body of factual material a prerequisite for learning the methods and principles necessary to understand those facts.

The report was prodigious and unabashedly ruthless with the old shibboleths of college undergraduate education. It, like Magaziner himself, had a very restrained composure, employing little if any apocalyptic rhetoric, but nevertheless politely demolishing many of the untested assumptions that constituted the silent rationale of the existing educational system.

In many ways the report mirrored Magaziner's own person-

The crucial faculty meeting in May saw a small faction of faculty members trying vainly to check the inevitable: Magaziner's was an idea whose time had come and the great majority of the faculty knew it. On the third day of the marathon faculty meeting, the dissidents broke and the faculty voted to adopt the

students from other schools already using a dossier system. Corporation personnel departments might take longer to see his logic than Brown did.

What happened at Brown necessarily bears a great deal of relevance for any small undergraduate college laboring under an obsolete curriculum.

## IES program director

(Continued from Page 10)

taken to fit into the environment there." Sauvage added that "speaking another language is not just words. The man who goes over there goes indeed to find himself."

There are adjustment problems other than acclimatizing to a different language environment. "Meeting people," said Sauvage, "is probably the most difficult social problem of the student. The French, and Europeans in general, are a closer type of people whose society is based more on family life. The student is given


opportunities to overcome this by living in a French home and coming into social contact with French students every day."

Sauvage sees some major differences between American and French students. "Americans tend to be more mature socially, probably because of their relative independence. The greater number of French students live at home while attending universities. The academic backgrounds are not the same, and this tends to present adjustment problems to the students also. Finally, the drive and determination of the Americans set them apart."





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Venne nets 26

Crusaders rout St. Michael's



GRAYSON LAYS ONE IN: Stan Grayson goes up for two of the 12 points he scored in Holy Cross' 103-81 victory over St. Michael's. (Robert Photo)

(Continued from Page 16)

with 26 points. Kissane, with 25, was close behind. Kissane also paced the Purple with 20 rebounds, while Grayson had eleven.

A testament to the Crusaders' domination under the basket is that Kissane and Grayson, with their 31 combined rebounds, fell just two short of St. Michael's team total of 33.

The Michaelmen did show off a pair of fine guards in Brooks and John Russell. These two showed excellent ball-handling ability and shouldered the brunt of the scoring load for St. Michael's, producing 25 points between them.

Holy Cross, with two straight one-sided victories over college-division opponents, now appears ready to step up in class. The Crusaders travelled to Madison Square Garden last night for an important game with a highly-touted Columbia squad, and take on Yale tomorrow at 8:15 in the Worcester Auditorium.

intramurals

By Pat Connolly

A pair of hotly contested AA games highlighted last week's intramural basketball games. Mulledy II East, led by George Hill and Steve Lahey, dropped the Worcester students, 67-54.

Hanselman I&IV, behind Neil Ryan's 16 points, defeated Healy II, 32-17. Healy II attempted to slow the action down, but Ryan, along with Kevin Lambert and Larry Haley, were simply too quick.

Tom Fischer, hitting with uncanny accuracy from all angles, had 16 points in leading Hans I-IV to a 58-46 victory over Wheeler V in A action. Mark Becker canned fourteen points as Lehy I-IV dropped a 47-42 decision to Mulledy III West.

Healy III A won a hard fought 61-50 victory over Lehy III, with Tom Wickles leading the way with 18 points. Dave Hagan contributed 14 points in a balanced attack.

In other A games it was Wheeler II 63, Clark III 35, and Mulledy I West 46, Healy I-IV 26.

**Kilcoyne Hot**

Alumni III A defeated the Off-Campus A team, 81-29, with John Kilcoyne's 16 points the leading factor. In the thriller of the week, Beaven III A nipped Alumni I A, 57-56. Darrell Williams headed the scorers with 22 points.

In B action, the RA team defeated Lehy I-IV, 38-26; Healy II defeated Fenwick East, 23-19; and Wheeler I dropped Hans II, 52-46.

In other games, it was Hanselman III 37, Wheeler III 32, and

Clark I-IV 47, Wheeler IV 36. Kevin Hadlock paced Clark I-IV with 14 points.

HC skiers plagued by lack of funds

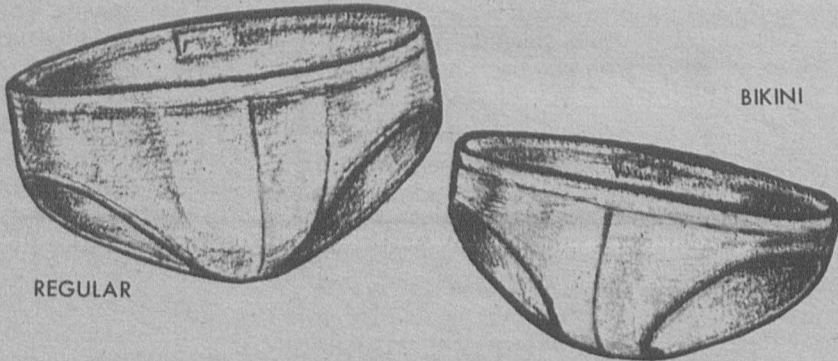
(Continued from Page 15)

slight slope behind Loyola. Obviously Mount Saint James isn't the best place to wing down the slopes and this year the team is trying to work out an agreement to use the local facilities of either Mount Wachusett or Ward Hill. "It's necessary to keep the feel between meets," Dugan said.

There is little or no chance that more money will be forthcoming from the Athletic Association so the ski team is looking elsewhere. One possibility is writing a letter to the editor in the alumni magazine, **Crossroads**. "We can't beg for money," Dugan explained, "but we can point out our problems." Mike is also writing a letter to a member of the U.S. Ski Association and the President's Council here at Holy Cross.

Another idea under consideration is to show ski films in Hogan and charge a small admission. Besides promoting collegiate skiing, the films would bring in some profit, although slight. But the ski team is in a financial hole, and anything contributed to their cause would be put to good use.

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Key reaches agreement on Christmas banquet

By Terry Donovan

The Campus Services Committee of the Purple Key plan to go ahead with the 1969 Christmas Banquet despite the 900 signatures that were obtained on a petition to dispense with the banquet and use the funds for a Christmas party for area orphans. Key members are now working on a new plan that will allow funds for both activities, stating that

since a majority didn't sign petitions, their interests would be considered.

The new plan calls for a re-allocation of funds normally used for the dinner, allowing the new Community Relations Committee of the Purple Key to expand the Key's programs to help Worcester orphans. Gary Brackett, co-chairman of the committee, stated that plans call for increased activity in areas such as the orphans' party.

Preparations are now in progress for both the orphans' party and the dinner. Frank Kelley, the other co-chairman, expressed the hope that the re-allocation of the funds will not detract from the normal quality of the annual Christmas banquet.

100 Days Banquet planned

By Frank Meyer

The annual senior 100 Days Party will take on a new complexion this year. Michael Clare, chairman of a specially formed 100 Days Committee, announced plans for a formal banquet, preceded by a cocktail reception to be held at Hogan Center, on March 4. Seniors, the faculty, and faculty wives will be invited.

Clare also stated that the dinner would be marked by the presentation of the newly-instituted presidential service award. The award, consisting of a presidential medallion, is to be given to fifteen heretofore unrecognized seniors for their service to the college community.

The committee expressed the hope that the affair would become a tradition, replacing the annual Kimball milk fights of past years.

Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

house autonomy and coeducation to the concept of a free university and curriculum reform. Toward the end of the debate, questions from the audience began to be directed very personally against the candidates.

The campaign, as reflected by results of the primary, involved 39% of the student body, of which 10% submitted ballots which were invalidated due to write-ins or incorrectly completed ballots.

Of the 990 students who voted in the primary, 440 voted for O'Connor, 286 for Connor, 138 for White and 96 for MacGuire.



# Murphy scores hat trick as pucksters lose to Boston St.

By P. J. Crowley

Goalie Fred McCready made 56 saves and co-captain Larry Murphy scored a hat trick, but they weren't enough as the Crusader hockey team lost to Boston State, 11-5, Sunday night at the Boston Arena.

The loss was the first for the

Purple in three starts this year. The team plays an important league game Monday when it faces Worcester State at the Worcester Arena.

"I was very proud of the squad," commented Coach Bill Kane following the game. "We were outscored, but not out-

played."

The first line of Murphy, his brother Bill, and sophomore Tom Carey continued to pace the Holy Cross scoring attack as it accounted for all five goals. Besides Larry's hat trick, the remaining two tallies were scored by Carey.

**Larry Murphy Outstanding**

Murphy's three goals and one assist boosted his season's total to nine goals and eight assists for an unbelievable 17 points in only three games. Carey, collecting two scores and an assist, now has nine goals and three assists for 12 points.

Boston State controlled the game from the opening face-off, peppering McCready with 26 shots in the opening period.

The game remained scoreless until the 15:50 mark of the first period, when Boston scored its first goal.

State scored once again in the first frame, but broke the game wide open in the middle period, scoring six times. They added three more before the night was over.

The Crusaders scored twice in the second period, and added three more in the final frame.

The Holy Cross freshmen were also knocked from the unbeaten ranks as they lost to the Boston State frosh 6-3 in a game preceding the varsity contest.

**Pelletier Sparkles**

Rich Pelletier provided the fire-works for the Crusader Cubs, as he scored all three Purple tallies.

Besides the Worcester State game on Monday, the hockey squad also faces Lowell Tech on Tuesday and Worcester Tech on Wednesday, both games at the Arena.



HC FOILS NEW HAVEN: Tom Tamoney breaks up a New Haven rush as linemate Joe Doyle skates back to help defend during the Crusader hockey team's recent 9-2 triumph over New Haven.

(Gundling Photo)

## Fahey succeeds Dulong as cross country captain

Dick Fahey, a junior from Winchester, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the 1970 Holy Cross cross country team. Fahey, a chemistry major, will be the first captain since Art Dulong, who captained the 1967, 1968, and 1969 harriers.

Fahey's top effort this year came when he placed 22nd in the New England's, the third best finish among Holy Cross runners. He was also the Purple's second best finisher in the IC4A Championships.

Fahey is known as a hard work-

er. One of the top freshman distance runners in 1967-68, he has shown great improvement in the past two years.

Fahey will continue in the indoor and outdoor seasons as a top Holy Cross miler and two-miler.

## Crusader skiers face lack of ample finances

By Jim Clarkin

It's a small wonder the Holy Cross ski team exists, much less that it turns in highly creditable performances. The plight of the ski team, like all the minor sports on campus, stems mainly from a severely limited budget. If it weren't for a handful of dedicated and determined skiers, the HC ski team would probably die tomorrow, and hardly anyone would notice.

The HC skiers operate under a budget of \$550, less than one-third of the budget enjoyed by all the other schools in their division, the Thompson Division of the New England Intercollegiate Ski Conference. Last winter the Crusader skiers finished a solid third in this division.

This minute budget barely covers half the expenses needed to maintain a team; the six men on the A team, and the four B team members will be spending almost \$100 out of their own pockets to

race and represent Holy Cross in ski competition.

"We're really hurting for money," was one of the first things Mike Dugan said about the team. Mike, a junior and a veteran of two years on the club, is one of the co-captains this year, along with Tom Moffett. They are the team leaders since the ski team can't afford to hire a coach or pay a faculty advisor.

The squad has been practicing for three weeks, mainly just getting into shape. The teams haven't been picked yet, but the A team is pretty well set with Dugan, Moffett, John Doherty, Frank Hartig, Jim Sparks, and either Frank Daly or Frank Bevilacqua.

In past years, the team has practiced on campus, usually on a

SKIERS, Page 14

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## Purple Pennings

Jim Freer - Sports Editor

The books are now closed on college football's centennial season and it is doubtful that any collegiate team in the past 100 years has endured an experience that can approach the misfortune that struck the Holy Cross Crusaders earlier this fall.

The events that led to the cancellation of our football season now appear to be somewhat ironic in light of the high hopes that prevailed when the Holy Cross players reported for practice in late August. Coach Bill Whitton and his staff had instilled a new spirit in the squad, and while none of the players or coaches were expecting miracles they were confident that a winning team would emerge at Holy Cross as the season progressed.

Fate soon struck with all its force however, as the Crusaders were felled by a hepatitis epidemic that prevented them from attempting to achieve their goal of a successful season.

The Holy Cross players became aware of the seriousness of their situation as they prepared for their game with Dartmouth on the season's second Saturday. The HC ranks were thinning with each passing hour and the nightmare reached its climax two days after the Dartmouth debacle when the Purple was forced to take the unprecedented step of terminating a football season that still had eight weeks to run.

Thirty players were in the infirmary and it appeared that the other coaches and team members might soon be joining them. The recovery of those afflicted was everyone's primary concern, but the financial aspects also presented a problem of major proportions. Thus, nothing but dark clouds loomed over the horizon during the early days of October but there was a ray of hope that could be found over the sunny skies of far-off Sacramento, California.

No matter what is accomplished this weekend it is likely that the Holy Cross players will always feel that they have not done enough to express their gratitude to Sacramento State. The feeling of empathy that Mike Carter and his teammates have shown for Holy Cross and the actions which the Sacramento State Athletic Association has taken on the Crusaders' behalf have done much to brighten the outlook of Coach Bill Whitton and his team.

In recent weeks many students, alumni, and friends of Holy Cross have written to Sacramento State to express their appreciation for all that the Hornet players have done for us. Ray Clemons and Mike Carter are now in our midst and along with many others I would like to thank them for adopting the Holy Cross standard in our time of strife.

Later this month Sports Illustrated will announce the identity of its "Sportsman of the Year" for 1969 and while the recipient will probably be either Rod Laver, Gil Hodges, or Tom Seaver it seems that SI could easily give some consideration to the Sacramento State players. Mike Carter and his teammates didn't win the Grand Slam or work a Miracle at Shea Stadium but they did surpass everyone else in living up to the true meaning of the word "sportsman".

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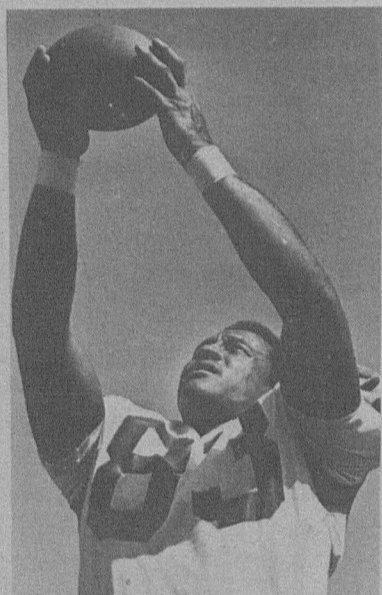
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# CRUSADER SPORTS

## Holy Cross honors Clemons, Carter of Sacramento State

Head Football Coach Ray Clemons of Sacramento State and his star receiver Mike Carter have a busy schedule ahead of them



**MIKE CARTER:** Sacramento State's star wide receiver and his coach, Ray Clemons, are visitors on the Holy Cross campus this weekend.

this weekend. They are travelling east to accept the thanks of Holy Cross for their efforts in behalf of the Crusader football team, stricken by hepatitis earlier this fall.

Clemons and Carter arrived in Boston yesterday morning. Last night they were the special guests at the 25th annual O'Melia Award Dinner held at the Sheraton Hotel.

Traditionally, the dinner has honored the Most Valuable Player in the Boston College-Holy Cross football game. There will be no regular award this year.

A crowd of about 700, including all the Holy Cross varsity and freshman players, Boston College gridders, and many Crusader alumni watched as Carter was awarded an Honorary O'Melia Trophy. Carter is a potential All-America who is to play in the East-West Shrine game later this month.

Carter and Clemons came to Worcester after the dinner. Clemons is a guest at the home of

Holy Cross Coach Bill Whitton, while Carter is being hosted by the Crusader players.

### Tour of Campus Today

Today, they will be touring the Holy Cross campus and are scheduled to talk at a Coffee and Conversation hour in Hogan 320 at 3:30.

Saturday will be busy, too, as Clemons will go with the HC coaches to a clinic at MIT in the afternoon. That night, Clemons and Carter will attend the basketball game with Yale, accompanied by Athletic Director Vince Dougherty, Whitton, and the Mayor of Worcester. Both are also to be introduced prior to the game.

## Kissane and Venne lead HC over St. Michael's

By Bob McChesney

In a contest played on December 4, the Holy Cross cagers went after their second victory in as many games, against St. Michael's of Vermont. The result was a 103-81 decision over the Purple Knights before a Worcester Auditorium crowd of 2,200.

HC's sparkplug guard, Jack Adams, was forced to sit out the entire game with a sprained wrist. But Joe Baron and Jack Lahey both did well replacing Adams as they teamed with Buddy Venne in the backcourt.

The Purple played in spurts, showing a potent offense during several stretches, but falling into defensive lapses at other times.

Holy Cross had a great height advantage in the starting frontcourt. 6-2 Pete Cragan started



**BUDDY HITS AGAIN:** Buddy Venne fires in one of the 12 field goals he canned in last week's 103-81 triumph over St. Michael's.

(Robert Photo)

## Crusader Cubs triumph over Bentley, 100-69

By Mark Hodgman

The Holy Cross freshman basketball team rolled to its second consecutive victory last Thursday night by swamping Bentley College, 100-69.

The Crusader Cubs never trailed as they built up a 49-31 half-time lead, and then put the game out of reach early in the second half.

Led by Gene Doyle's scoring spree and a number of well-executed fast-breaks, the Crusaders compiled a 19-6 lead with only five minutes gone in the half.

Doyle and Jim Schnurr overpowered the smaller Bentley forwards and were able to dominate the boards. Kevin Stacom and Bruce Grentz led the devastating fast-break which gave the Crusaders several open layups in the first half.

With about 13 minutes left in the first half, Bentley switched from a man-to-man to a zone defense, which briefly stifled the Holy Cross offense. With a little under seven minutes remaining in the half, Dwight Richards scored a lay-up to bring Bentley within ten.

### Crusaders Lead by 21

The Crusaders then tallied 13 straight points, including two fast-breaks and two long jumpshots by Gene Doyle. Leading by 21 points with two minutes left in the half, Coach Frank McArdle sent in the second team and the Crusaders went into the locker room with a 49-31 half-

time lead.

For a few minutes early in the second half, it looked as though Bentley might make a game of it. Bentley applied a full court man-to-man press, but some fine ball-handling by Grentz and Stacom rendered it ineffective. Nevertheless, a basket by Frank Cleary cut the lead to 14 about three minutes into the half.

Holy Cross lost two of its starting players within a two minute span. John Ray was ejected from the game in a scuffle under the Bentley board, and minutes later Gene Doyle had to be replaced because of a leg injury.

### Bench Shows Strength

The Crusaders fine bench strength proved itself again as Ray Davis and Bill McKernan combined with Grentz, Stacom, and Schnurr to rebuild the lead. A basket by McKernan with a little less than nine minutes to go put the game out of reach at 79-53.

In the final six minutes Coach McArdle emptied the bench and allowed the subs to finish the game. All 13 Holy Cross players saw action, with 11 of them scoring.

Raul Marrero put the finishing touch on the game when he scored the Crusaders' 100th point in the last half-minute, making the final score 100-69.

Gene Doyle led the Crusaders' balanced attack with 20 points and 13 rebounds while Jim

FRESHMEN, Page 15

for St. Michael's at center, with 6-4 Jim Gestwicki and 6-2 Jim Cody at the forwards.

Both teams employed man-to-man defenses, with Cody working against 6-4 Stan Grayson and Gestwicki against 6-8 Bob Kissane. But the Purple forwards were too big and quick for the Purple Knights. Guard Bill Brooks also had trouble containing the high-scoring Venne.

### HC Falls Behind

The Crusaders, rattled a bit by a brief St. Michael's press, fell behind at the outset, 6-1. The Purple soon calmed down, however, and the Michaelmen abandoned their press.

Forwards Kissane and Grayson began to go to work underneath, scoring on short jumpers and drawing numerous fouls.

Venne also began to hit from the outside. A 15 foot shot by Kissane at 15:42 of the first half put the Purple ahead 8-7, and the Michaelmen were not to catch up.

Holy Cross continued to draw fouls from the smaller Purple Knights, and at 11:36 Brooks was charged with his third foul. Grayson made both shots in a one-and-one situation, and the Crusaders led, 18-11.

At 8:36 of the opening half Cragan, billed as St. Michael's top player, sustained his third foul. Tony Barclay made one free throw, and the Crusaders had increased their margin to 27-14. The Purple Knights never came any closer.

### Crusaders Lead at Half

At halftime, Holy Cross had built up a 48-34 lead. Kissane, with 13 points, and Venne, with 12, paced the Purple scoring. Most significant was the fact that Holy Cross outrebounded St. Michael's by 36-14.

In the second half, Coach Jack Donohue started Kissane, Grayson, and Joe Phelan up front, with Venne and Lahey at guard. This quick lineup spurred to a 56-35 lead, at 16:59 of the second half, and Coach Ed Markey of St. Michael's was forced to take a time-out.

But the Crusaders were not about to be stopped. Kissane and Grayson continued to dominate the boards, and Venne kept pouring in baskets on 10-20 foot jumpers.

With 6:52 left to play in the game, a layup by Baron ran the Holy Cross lead to its apex, 84-54. From this point on, the reserves took over. John Harlin contributed nine points and Peter Knapp seven in just six minutes of action as the Crusaders rolled to a 22 point win.

### Venne Tops Scorers

Venne took honors in scoring for the second straight game,

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## HC swimmers record first victory of season

The Holy Cross swimming team ended the first week of its season with a 1-1 record. The Crusader mermen defeated Lowell Tech, 52-42, after dropping their opening meet to Worcester Tech, 76-19.

In the opening meet against WPI December 4, the highlight in an otherwise disappointing Crusader performance was Lou Bevilacqua, who took first in the diving competition.

The Purple showed much improvement against Lowell Tech this past Monday, winning on the last race in the meet.

Going into the freestyle relay, Holy Cross led by just 45-42. Thus the team that won the final race stood to be the winning team.

The Crusaders were equal to the challenge as Herman Dick, Matt O'Toole, Joe Donelan, and Dave Smith took first place.

The 400 yard medley was taken

by Tom Ryan, Dick, Donelan, and Smith. Smith also took the 50 yard freestyle event in a time of 25.6.

### Bevilacqua Wins Again

Other first place finishes for the Purple included O'Toole in the 200 yard freestyle, Ryan in the 200 yard backstroke, Jim Sullivan in the 200 yard breaststroke, and Bevilacqua in diving.

Holy Cross also received strong performances from Bruce McDonald, who finished second in the 500 yard freestyle, and Sullivan, who came in second in the individual medley.

The HC mermen had a big meet this past Wednesday against a strong Brown team, and are at Bridgewater tomorrow.

They are expecting continued improvement since they are now practicing six days a week at the Assumption Prep and Worcester Academy pools.